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PROCEEDINGS

IN CONNECTION WITH

THE VISIT TO DUBLIN

OF THE

MARQUIS OF RIPON, K.G.,

AND THE

RIGHT HON. JOHN MORLEY, M.P.

*1st to 3rd FEBRUARY, 1888.*



DUBLIN :


BROWNE AND NOLAN, NASSAU STREET.

Printers.

1888.

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"The Friendship of Two Peoples is the Safety of Both."

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BROWNE AND NOLAN, PRINTERS, NASSAU-STREET.

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1888.

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## PREFATORY.

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It is difficult fully to estimate the happy change that has of late come over the relations of the English and the Irish people. All that has occurred in Ireland within the present century has been the natural outcome of attempting to govern her in her internal affairs by officials out of touch with the people, rather than letting her govern herself. Reform has been delayed and grudgingly conceded. Abuses which should have been gradually ameliorated by concurrent legislation have been allowed to accumulate—then to be swept away by outbursts of popular indignation in which unreasonable passions were sometimes let loose. Party after party has arisen, and striven, and suffered, and been wrecked, leaving some good accomplished, but in the frustration of their higher aims bequeathing seeds of bitterness to succeeding generations. No party arose to which the Irish people in large numbers accorded sympathy and support that was not in the main imbued with feelings of the loftiest patriotism, and a heroic spirit of self-sacrifice.

In the agony and strife of those gloomy years it was felt by all who loved Ireland that at length some policy must be evolved, at length some party must arise, uniting the majority of Irishmen in some effort, which, whilst embodying all essential for the happiness and honour of Ireland, would yet combine such a regard for the principles which must govern great communities at the present day, as to be acceptable to the British people and to British statesmen.

We believe that party has appeared in Mr. PARNELL and his followers; while in Mr. GLADSTONE is found a British statesman who has risen to the height of the occasion—who acknowledges that the spirit of Irish nationality must be

recognized if the greatness of the British Empire is to be maintained. A proffer of substantial justice makes men incline to compromise and amenable to reason, and tends to obliterate many painful recollections and associations. Its effect in Ireland so far is the best guarantee for the future peace of our country, whatever may be the present differences of opinion that separate the minority from the majority.

It was with such feelings that many men, previously divided, or who had hitherto taken no part in politics, met to welcome the MARQUIS OF RIPON and Mr. MORLEY to Dublin. Ever since Mr. GLADSTONE'S great message of peace—the Home Rule Bill—was laid upon the table of the House of Commons—Irishmen earnestly desired to welcome in their metropolis some leading British statesmen closely allied with Mr. GLADSTONE, authorized to speak his sentiments and represent his policy. Ireland desired to honour them and to be guided and encouraged by their counsels, at the same time fully aware that now as formerly she must depend chiefly upon her own determination and her own leaders.

The hearts of the English and the Irish people are being welded together as they never were before. The event which the following pages chronicle must tend to increase the growing confidence and good understanding between the nations.

It being understood that LORD RIPON and Mr. MORLEY would visit Dublin early in the year, upon the 3rd January, after a preliminary conference, a meeting of those anxious to join in making arrangements for according them a suitable reception was held in the Central Hall, Westmoreland-street. Alderman KERNAN, *locum tenens* for the LORD MAYOR, was called to the chair. Honorary Officers were appointed. Resolutions were passed providing for the formation of a Reception Committee and an Executive Committee. A substantial sum was subscribed in the room towards the preliminary expenses.



The services of an efficient Secretary and a staff of clerks were secured, offices were rented, and work was vigorously commenced.

The MARQUIS OF RIPON and Mr. MORLEY were communicated with, and it was found that the 2nd February would suit them for the principal meeting.

The Leinster Hall and its Annexes were engaged.

It was decided to have a *Conversazione*.

The Trades of Dublin agreed to turn out to welcome the visitors.

The Corporation voted that the Freedom of the City should be accorded them.

So many Representative Bodies throughout the country desired to do them honour, that it was decided to devote part of one day to the reception of addresses at the Mansion House. Unfortunately the limits of this record preclude the printing in full of all but a few of the addresses then presented.

The manner in which everything passed off is deeply satisfactory to all privileged to join in the work.

It was thought that the balance at the disposal of the Committee could not be better employed than in publishing this Record of the proceedings. It is based mainly upon the reports in the *Freeman's Journal*. The MARQUIS OF RIPON and Mr. MORLEY have corrected their principal speeches. The list of the Reception Committee has been altered in accordance with such corrections as have appeared in the public press.

May the motto of the occasion, "The Friendship of Two Peoples is the safety of both," be illustrated by the practical working of the Gladstone-Parnell policy in Ireland, which is sooner or later inevitable.



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VINCENT SCULLY, Director, Munster and Leinster Bank.

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# VISIT TO DUBLIN

OF THE

MARQUIS OF RIPON & RT. HON. JOHN MORLEY, M.P.

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Archbishop of Cashel  
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 Michael King, Balbriggan  
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 James Ramsbottom, P.L.G., Mountmellick  
 W. Raymond, Queenstown  
 Captain Cecil Reade, Hermitage, Mallow  
 Samuel Realle, P.L.G., Tipperary  
 John Reardon, jun., Cork  
 W. B. Reardon, Clerk of the Union, Tipperary  
 Denis Reek, P.L.G., Wexford  
 T. M. Reddy, J.P., Cullen, Mullingar  
 Christopher T. Redington, J.P., D.L., Oranmore  
 Cornelius Redmond, Alderman, Waterford  
 James Redmond, Gorey  
 John Redmond, T.C., Wexford  
 Michael Redmond, Gorey  
 Peter Redmond, T.C., Gorey  
 John Reed, P.L.G., Tullow  
 John Reilly, Strabane  
 Laurence Reilly, T.C., Navan  
 Michael Reilly, T.C., Granard  
 Patrick Reilly, Cavan  
 Patrick Reilly, T.C., Trim  
 Philip Reilly, P.L.G., Clones  
 Richard Reilly, P.L.G., Kells  
 Thomas Reilly, T.C., Navan  
 John Reynolds, P.L.G., Longford

John Rhatigan, D.V.C., P.L.G., Longford  
 James Rice, T.C., Newry  
 Dr. P. M. Rice, J.P., Galway  
 E. M. Richards, B.L., B.A., Roscommon  
 Rev. Eugene Rickard, C.C., Duleek  
 John Rickard, J.P., Cookstown  
 John Rigney, C.T.C., Ballinasloe  
 Martin Ring, Rathkyle, Castlecomer  
 Martin Riordan, Ballyspillane  
 P. Riordan, Alderman, Limerick  
 P. T. Riordan, Butter Exchange, Cork  
 Hamilton Robb, jun., Portadown  
 Thomas Robertson, Narraghmore, Athy  
 Peter Robinson, J.P., Coleraine  
 Edward Robinson, Kilsnary, Moyvalley  
 Rev. James Robinson, C.C., Geashill  
 John Roche, P.L.G., Woodford  
 Rev. J. L. Roche, P.P., Drumcolloher, Charleville  
 Nicholas Roche, P.L.G., Wexford  
 Walter Roche, T.C., Wicklow  
 William Roche, Clerk, Middleton Union  
 James Roe, D.V.C., P.L.G., Ballycommon  
 Thomas Roe, Democrat Office, Dundalk  
 Daniel Rogers, Mullingar  
 Hubert Rogers, T.C., Mullingar  
 Matthew Rogers, J.P., Beragh, County Tyrone  
 Michael Rogers, T.C., Navan  
 Rev. J. Roice, C.C., Foulk's Mills, Wexford  
 Charles Ronayne, M.D., Youghal, Co. Cork  
 Richard Ronan, C.T.C., Tipperary  
 Thomas Ronayne, T.C., Mullingar  
 Francis Rorke, P.L.G., Killowen, Rostrevor  
 Timothy Rorke, C.P.L.G., Strokestown  
 James Ross, J.P., Belfast  
 Dr. T. J. Rossiter, Enniscorthy  
 Denis Roughan, T.C., Ennis  
 Rev. Edward Rowan, Hollymount, Co. Wicklow  
 P. Rowan, T.C., P.L.G., Kilkenny  
 William Rowe, P.L.G., Philipstown  
 M. J. Rushe, Moyless, Roscommon  
 M. A. Russell, V.P., Catholic Nat. Club, Clonmel  
 V. Rev. A. Ryan, Pres., St. Patrick's Coll., Thurles  
 Charles E. Ryan, J.P., Tipperary  
 Very Rev. Canon Ryan, New Inn, Tipperary  
 Daniel Ryan, P.L.G., Tipperary  
 Edmond Ryan, P.L.G., Limerick  
 Edmond St. V. Ryan, Cork  
 James F. Ryan, J.P., Limerick  
 John Ryan, P.L.G., Cashel  
 Joseph Ryan, P.L.G., Philipstown  
 L. A. Ryan, Alderman, J.P., Waterford  
 Martin Ryan, P.L.G., Cashel  
 Michael Ryan, T.C., Ballinasloe  
 Michael Ryan, J.P., Clonmel  
 Rev. Philip Ryan, Kilmend, Athy  
 Dr. R. S. Ryan, J.P., Kilkenny  
 T. Ryan, Coscorrig, Loughrea  
 Rev. Thomas Ryan, C.C., Castledermott  
 Thomas Ryan, T.C., Riverstown Mills, Nenagh  
 Thomas Ryan, T.C., Thurles  
 William Ryan, P.L.G., Cashel  
 William Ryan, C.T.C., Templemore  
 Rev. Nicholas Sandy, O.S.A., Fethard, Tipperary  
 Robert Sanderson, M.D., Edenderry  
 Rev. Patrick Saurin, P.P., Duleek  
 James Savage, P.L.G., Bracknabella, Streamstown  
 Dr. Mark Anthony Savage, Newry  
 Henry B. Sayers, T.C., Fethard  
 Patrick Scallan, D.V.C., Wexford Union  
 Matthew Scanlan, Butter Exchange, Cork  
 John Schofield, Fethard  
 Rev. Edmond Scott, C.C., Fethard, Tipperary  
 J. W. Scott, Mullingar  
 James Scott, T.C., Gorey  
 Vincent Scully, T.C., Mountmellick  
 Very Rev. Canon Scully, P.P., Hospital  
 William Scully, C.T.C., P.L.G., Mountmellick  
 J. Seaver, T.C., Balbriggan

- Rev. Peter Segrave, P.P., Kilquade, Kilpedder  
 Rev. P. Segrave, Ardee  
 Peter Sellers, J.R., T.C., Chairman Dundalk Union  
 Joseph Semple, J.P., Nile Lodge, Galway  
 Patrick Sheehy, H.C., Skibbereen  
 David Shanahan, T.C., Rathkeale  
 Luke P. Shanley, M.D., Athlone  
 E. Shannahan, Thurles  
 J. F. Shanahan, M.D., Limerick  
 John Sharpe, Coleraine  
 Alexander W. Shaw, J.P., Roxborough, Limerick  
 W. H. Shaw, B.A., Cork  
 Patrick Shea, Cork  
 M. Shealin, P.L.G., Longford  
 M. Shearman, T.C., Kilkenny  
 James J. Shee, J.P., Coroner, Clonmel  
 Nicholas K. Shee, P.L.G., Seven Acres, Mullinahone  
 John Sheehan, T.C., Cashel  
 Thomas Sheehan, Clonmel  
 Rev. P. J. Sheehan, Adm., Presbytery, Waterford  
 John Sheehy, T.C., Rathkeale  
 Michael Sheehy, J.P., C.T.C., Skibbereen  
 Timothy Sheehy, Skibbereen  
 Rev. Professor W. H. Sheehy, Waterford  
 J. D. Sheehan, Innisfallen Hotel, Killarney  
 James Shelly, Kilkenny  
 John Shelly, T.C., Callan  
 Thomas Shelly, T.C., Callan  
 John F. Shelly, Clerk of Union, Kilkenny  
 Francis Sheridan, C.P.L.G., Navan  
 James Sheridan, Navan  
 Matthew Sheridan, V.C., P.L.G., Castletown, Navan  
 Patrick Sheridan, T.C., Navan  
 Michael Shern, Bawnafinna, Blarney  
 Michael Shields, J.P., Altmore, Pomeroy  
 P. Shields, J.P., Altmore, Pomeroy  
 Thomas Shillington, jun., Alta Villas, Portadown  
 M. C. Shine, T.C., P.L.G., Tuam  
 J. Shirley, Coroner, Kilkenny  
 Rev. J. Shortall, P.P., Durrow, Queen's County  
 Michael Sinnott, V.C., Wexford Union  
 Myles Sinnott, Gorey  
 Michael Sinnott, P.L.G., Wexford  
 J. O'N. Sisk, M.D., M.CH., Fermoy  
 Patrick Skehan, P.L.G., Fermoy  
 John Skelly, T.C., Kells  
 John Skelly, P.L.G., Longford  
 J. Slattery, Belville, Lismore  
 Jeremiah Slattery, C.T.C., Tralee  
 John Slattery, J.P., Waterford  
 John Francis Small, T.C., Coroner, Newry  
 Bernard Smith, J.P., Ballyjamesduff  
 Bryan Smith, P.L.G., Kells  
 Henry Smith, Drehid, County Kildare  
 H. J. Smith, George's-street, Waterford  
 John Smith, Mountnugent House, Co. Cavan  
 Joseph Smith, T.C., Omagh  
 Philip Smith, J.P., Cavan  
 Patrick L. Smith, P.L.G., Oldcastle  
 Richard Smith, Limerick  
 Thomas Smith, Castletown  
 William Smith, Athlone Woollen Mills  
 William Joseph Smith, 9, George's st., Waterford  
 Rev. J. Smith, C.C., Dundalk  
 Denis Smyth, P.L.G., Clonmellon  
 James Smyth, T.C., Boyle  
 James Smyth, Ballytrustan, Portaferry  
 Luke Smyth, C.T.C., Navan  
 M. Smyth, P.L.G., Gorey  
 Joseph Smyth, M.D., M.CH., Coroner, Naas  
 Patrick Smyth, Ludlow-street, Navan  
 Peter Smyth, Cavan  
 Rev. P. J. Smyth, C.C., Clara  
 Philip Smyth, Cavan  
 William Smyth, M.D., J.P., Banbridge  
 John F. Smithwick, J.P., Chairman Kilkenny Union  
 J. L. Somers, J.P., Roscrea  
 Matthew Somers, T.C., Wexford  
 M. Spain, T.C., Limerick  
 Rev. Daniel Spence, P.P., Ballyshannon  
 John Spicer, T.C., Navan  
 W. Spillane, J.P., Limerick  
 John P. Stack, T.C., Tralee  
 John Stafford, P.L.G., Ballinacorney, Lismore  
 Patrick Stafford, T.C., Longford  
 Patrick Stafford, P.L.G., Wexford  
 P. W. Stafford, Brigade Surgeon (ret.), Wexford  
 Wm Stafford, Baldwinstown Castle, Co. Wexford  
 William Stafford, P.L.G., Wexford  
 Rev. John Staples, C.C., Athy  
 William Staples, T.C., Naas  
 Michael Stapleton, T.C.  
 A. J. Staunton, V.C., P.L.G., Swinford  
 Rev. James Stevenson, T.C., Bandon  
 Joseph Stevenson, Newtown, Kilmeaden  
 Laurence Steen, J.P., Tara  
 J. L. Stirling, T.C., Tullamore  
 M. B. Stokes, Day-place, Tralee  
 W. L. Stokes, Limerick  
 Alderman Laurence C. Strange, Waterford  
 Arthur Stritch, P.L.G.  
 W. G. Strype, C.K., Wicklow  
 James Sullivan, J.P., Kilkenny  
 John Sutton, T.C., Wexford  
 Owen Sullivan, T.C., Mullingar  
 P. J. Sullivan, T.C., Quay, Waterford  
 John Sweeney, T.C., Loughrea  
 P. Sweeney, T.C., Loughrea  
 Richard Swanton, Queenstown  
 Robert Sweeney, J.P., C.T.C., Donegal  
 John Taaffe, P.L.G., Longford  
 Michael Tallon, P.L.G., Blessington  
 Thomas Tallon, T.C., Trim  
 David Taylor, Limerick  
 John Tehan, T.C., Tralee, County Kerry  
 Charles Tevey, Ballymacotton, Middleton  
 John Tevin, T.C., Kells  
 Joseph Thullier, C.H.C., Kinsale  
 David Tidmarsh, Bracken Brae, Limerick  
 Rev. Francis Teenan, Cavan  
 Timothy Tieran, Athleague, Roscommon  
 John Tierney, Corristown, Newbridge  
 M. Tierney, T.C., P.L.G., Waterford  
 Patrick Tierney, T.C., H.C., New Ross  
 Peter Tierney, T.C., P.L.G., Monaghan  
 Alderman Tighe, Sligo  
 Alderman Tighe, High Sheriff, Drogheda  
 Patrick Timbs, T.C., Trim  
 Christopher Timmons, C.T.C., Athy  
 John Tobin, T.C., New Ross  
 Patrick Tobin, T.C., Boyle  
 Thomas M. Tobin, Nenagh  
 Thomas J. Tobin, M.D., Waterford  
 Dr. John J. Todd, Omagh  
 P. Toler, Kildcullen  
 Matthew Tormay, T.C., Navan  
 Peter Tormey, Newbridge  
 Captain Thomas Toole, Mayor, Waterford  
 Edward Treacy, T.C., Main-street, Birr  
 John Treanor, T.C., Monaghan  
 Richard Treacy, J.P., T.C., Naas  
 James Troy, P.L.G., Mountmellick  
 Rev. P. Tuite, C.C., Mullingar  
 Farrell Tully, C.T.C., Kells  
 George F. Turner, T.C., Newbridge  
 Jasper C. Tully, Roscommon Herald  
 John F. Tumpance, C.T.C., P.L.G., Nenagh  
 Patrick Tully, Cloonanbawn, Roscommon  
 William Tully, T.C., Roscommon  
 Rev. J. Twofly, C.C., Templemore  
 Daniel Twomey, Queenstown  
 Edmund Twomey, T.C., Cork  
 John Tyghe, T.C., Wexford  
 William Tyrrell, The Lodge, Rathangan  
 Rev. Peter Vallery, C.C., Dunlavin  
 George Vanstone, Town Clerk, Maryborough



John Veale, t.c., Dungarvan  
 J. Wade, t.c., Balbriggan  
 J. Wade, t.c., Kilkenny  
 John F. Walker, Alderman, Limerick  
 Robert Walker, c.c., South Mall, Cork  
 Robert F. Walker, Ballinasloe  
 W. J. D. Walker, Laurencetown  
 Dr. Edmond A. Wall, Carrick-on-Suir  
 Michael Wall, P.L.G., Freshford  
 Rev. A. Wall, P.P., Baltinglass  
 Michael Wall, Mainstown, Carrick-on-Suir  
 Alfred C. Wallace, Town Clerk, Limerick  
 Rev. J. B. Wallace, M.A., Limavady  
 E. Walsh, H.C., Cork  
 Edmond Walsh, t.c., Carrick-on-Suir  
 Edward Walsh, t.c., Wexford  
 Rev. E. Walsh, P.P., Kilkenny  
 Edward Walsh, t.c., New Ross  
 J. Walsh, C.P.L.G., Cashel  
 James Walsh, t.c., P.L.G., Dean-street, Kilkenny  
 James Walsh, Mountmellick  
 James Walsh, P.L.G., Trim  
 James Walsh, Broad-street, Waterford  
 John Walsh, M.D., KilmacThomas  
 John Walsh, J.P., Sligo  
 John Walsh, t.c., P.L.G., Westport  
 Martin S. Walsh, P.L.G., Tuam  
 Rev. M. Walsh, c.c., Tallow  
 Michael Walsh, P.L.G., Church  
 Nicholas Walsh, c.t.c., Maryborough  
 P. F. Walsh, P.L.G., Tallow  
 P. J. Walsh, P.L.G., Kilmallow  
 P. T. Walsh, M.D., Cahan  
 Peter Walsh, t.c., Dungarvan  
 Richard Walsh, t.c., Wexford  
 Robert Walsh, Cloyne  
 Thomas Walsh, P.L.G., Cashel  
 Thomas Walsh, t.c., Callan  
 T. A. Walsh, Naas  
 Bernard Wheeler, t.c., Naas  
 Rev. T. R. Walsh, Adm., Kilkenny  
 Walter Walsh, Barronstrand-street, Waterford  
 Rev. Professor W. J. Walsh, Waterford  
 Edmond Walshe, P.L.G., Huntstown  
 T. H. Walshe, t.c., H.C., Kinsale  
 John Walter, Dunmore  
 Rev. M. Ward, c.c., St. Mary's, Drogheda  
 Michael Ward, t.c., Longford  
 Michael Ward, P.L.G., Roscommon  
 Michael Ward, P.L.G., Glenamaddy  
 M. A. Warren, M.D., Tullaroan, Kilkenny  
 P. E. Waters, Montenotte House, Cork  
 George G. Waters, Middleton, County Cork  
 Thomas Waters, Mount Verdon-terrace, Cork  
 Rev. S. M'Ney, c.c., Rathangan, County Kildare  
 Maurice Weymes, t.c., Mullingar  
 Rev. Joseph Wheeler, P.P., Mountnugent  
 Daniel Whelan, v.c., P.L.G., Athy, Co. Kildare  
 Francis Whelan, Kilrush, Enniscorthy  
 Fenton Whelan, Mountmellick  
 John Whelan, t.c., Carlow  
 John Whelan, Solicitor, Roscommon  
 J. P. Whelan, t.c., Athy  
 Patrick Whelan, Gorey  
 Rev. Edward White, c.c., Saggart  
 Dr. F. White, Broad-street, Waterford  
 J. White, M.D., Kilkenny  
 J. J. White, L.A.H.L., & t.c., Broad-st., Waterford  
 Martin White, P.L.G., Jenkinstown  
 Patrick White, Lismaine  
 Patrick White, Strokestown  
 Thomas White, t.c., P.L.G., Callan  
 Dr. T. K. White, Surgeon, Kilsheilan  
 James Whitford, t.c., Enniscorthy  
 Dr. P. J. Whitley, Waterford  
 M. Whittaker, P.L.G., Abbeyleix  
 James Whitters, t.c., Gorey  
 Dr. Whitty, Lady-lane, Waterford  
 John Wickham, t.c. Mullingar  
 V. Rev. Canon Wigmore, D.D., P.P., v.f., Mallow  
 J. Gould Wilkinson, Limerick  
 Dr. Robert A. Williams, Surgeon, Fermoy  
 John Woods, c.c., St. Peter's, Drogheda  
 Joseph Wilson, t.c., C.P.L.G., Longford  
 F. Woods, Hon. Sec., Cath. Nat. Club, Clonmel  
 Rev. Michael Woods, c.c., Navan  
 Robert Woods, J.P., Stewartstown  
 Michael Woulfe, City Treasurer, Limerick  
 B. Wright, t.c., Clonmel  
 S. Young, Director, Young, King & Co., Belfast

# ANALYSIS.

The List contains 4 Peers, 19 Archbishops and Bishops, 85 Members of Parliament, 1,160 persons from Dublin and its vicinity, and 2,200 from other parts of Ireland. It has been analysed as follows. Some names necessarily appear under more than one category.

	Dublin List	Country List	TOTAL
Peers	—	—	4
Archbishops and Bishops	—	—	19
Vicars Capitular	—	—	2
Members of Parliament	—	—	85
Clergy	113	306	419
Mayors and High Sheriffs	2	12	14
Aldermen	15	35	50
Chairmen of Town Councils	3	45	48
Town Councillors and Commissioners	75	500	575
Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen Poor-Law Boards	3	73	76
Poor Law Guardians	71	425	496
Barristers	101	—	101
Physicians and Surgeons	85	114	199
Solicitors	176	—	176
Deputy Lieutenants and Magistrates	44	169	213
Merchants, Manufacturers, and others	592	635	1,227

## Letter from His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

ROMB,

1st February, 1888.

DEAR SIR,

Last Thursday's *Evening Mail* has been sent to me. I feel bound to protest against statements regarding me in the leading article as altogether misleading. So far from refusing to welcome Mr. Morley, I venture to say that there is no one in Ireland who welcomes him more cordially than I do. I deeply regret that my absence from Dublin hinders me from personally taking part in his reception. Two years ago, in the address quoted by the *Evening Mail*, I stated, and gave my reasons for it, that I greeted him with unstinted welcome on his appointment as Chief Secretary. I greet him no less warmly on the occasion of his present visit. Mr. Morley's political views do not lead him to favour the establishment of popular institutions, and of representative government in countries where they are likely to work adversely to Catholic interests, and to withhold them from a Catholic country like Ireland. With Lord Ripon he now comes to us as the representative of the only policy as yet before the country, which comprises the requisites essential to a full settlement of the Irish difficulty. The greater our anxiety for peace, the more outspoken must be our advocacy of that policy, until some better policy be put in its place. If such can be done, no one, I am sure, will welcome that larger measure of justice to Ireland more joyously than the venerable leader of the English Liberal party, and among the most devoted of his followers none, I am sure, will more loyally co-operate with him in furthering its enactment than the two statesmen whose loyalty to him has already been so abundantly proved, and whom on that, as well as on the other grounds, our grateful people now welcome as honoured guests.

... ✠ WILLIAM J. WALSH,  
... Archbishop of Dublin.  
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## RECEPTION AT KINGSTOWN AND IN DUBLIN.

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THE Marquis of Ripon, K.G., and the Rt. Hon. John Morley, M.P., arrived at Kingstown by the Mail Steamer "Ireland" on the afternoon of Wednesday, 1st February, 1888.

Amongst the large crowd assembled on the Pier were—

Alderman Kernan, *locum tenens* for the Lord Mayor; the Ven. Archdeacon Walsh, P.P., V.G., Kingstown; Rev. J. O'Hanlon, P.P., Sandymount; Rev. W. J. Ring, O.M.I.; Rev. D. Deasy, C.C., Dalkey; Rev. M. E. Holland, O.D.C.; Rev. J. Phelan, O.M.I.; Rev. E. Cullen, C.C., Kingstown; Rev. Mr. Garry, C.C., Tipperary; Rev. J. Brennan, C.C., Kingstown; Rev. Mat. Ryan, Herbertstown; Rev. Michael Ryan, Pallasgreen; Deputy Inspector-General Connolly, R.M.; Captain Fitzjames Barry, J.P.; Laurence M'Nally, Chairman, Kingstown Township Commissioners; T. Harrington, M.P.; M. J. Kenny, M.P., Secretary to Lord Mayor; Rev. J. Donegan, O.C.C., Chaplain to Lord Mayor; Frederick Gilroy, J.P., T.C., Mullingar; Rev. C. Keogh, P.P.; Rev. W. P. Kearney, C.C., Oldcastle; Dr. Edgar Flinn, Frederick Hamilton, Dr. Glynn, J. J. Reilly, Member Central Council G.A.A.; Dr. M. R. O'Connor, Limerick; Dr. Holmes, Limerick; Dr. Graham, Limerick; Thomas Brown, T.C.; Michael Rochford, T.C.; Philip Hynes, T.C.; James Furlong, T.C.; Edmund Burke, J.P., T.C.; James Walsh, T.C.; T. F. Meagher, T.C.; Patrick Marlow, Edward Cummins, J. O'Reilly, T. Fullerton, D. J. O'Brien, M. M'Cormick, J. Lynch, J. L. Robinson, T.C., C.E.; J. Birmingham, T.C.; Dr. J. O'Sullivan; E. J. Madden; P. M'Donnell; John Donnelly, Town Clerk, Kingstown Commissioners; Rev. Jules Botrel, Blackrock College; E. R. O'Connor, William Byrne, Joseph Long, Richard Byrne, T. O'Reilly, Charles O'Connell, B.L.; Thomas and Mrs. O'Connor, London; Dr. M'Dermott, Patrick Walsh, M. O'Brien, Andrew Walsh, Samuel Smith, J. J. Cullen, Dr. O'Sullivan, T. Delany, Blackrock; B. O'Connor, P. J. Ryan. From Dalkey and Ballybrack—J. Curley, E. Field, J. J. Reilly, J. Gaule, J. Farrell, T.C.; J. Kavanagh, M. Comerford, G. Archbold, J. Quirke, W. Dowd, H. Price, T. Fanning, J. Flood, E. Fitzgerald, J. P. Gahan, P. Brown, T. Dowling, P. Maher, M. Doyle, G. Manion, S. Bryan, J. Ryan, P. Murphy, M. Hammond, P. Gorman, P. O'Keefe, G. Shanahan, T. Curtis, P. Carey, J. Blaney, T. Moran, P. Mulhall, M. M'Loughlin, J. J. Graham, Robert Kavanagh. From Bray—M. Langton, T.C.; M. O'Byrne, T.C.; T. A. Byrne, James Hennessy, T.C.; John O'Donnell, Conductor St. Kevin's Band; P. M'Donald, President; M. Hand, William Murphy, J. Murphy, T. Dalton, W. Toole, John Sweeney, J. Nangle, Thomas Dalton, John Kavanagh, J. Hctor, William Keogh, William Keenan, John Whelan, T. Murphy, John Redmond, J. M'Garry, Philip Doran, T.C.; Thomas Cosgrave, P.L.G., T.C., Inchicore; J. A. Barry, solicitor; Michael M'Govern, P.L.G.; Thomas Smith, Laurence O'Kelly, Robert Gregg, T.C.; etc.



The following represented the Reception Committee.—

Alderman Winstanley, High Sheriff; The Right Hon. Samuel Walker, Q.C. The MacDermot, Q.C.; E. D. Gray, M.P.; T. A. Dickson, J.P.; T. Harrington, M.P.; Vincent Scully, J.P.; Alderman Meade, J.P.; Ambrose Plunkett, solicitor; J. Shanks, T.C.

As the boat steamed in a ringing cheer was raised, which was continued whilst Lord Ripon and Mr. Morley walked to the roadway leading to the pier. Here they took their places in the carriage of the Lord Mayor, and drove to the Royal Marine Hotel. The Bray, St. Kevin's, and other bands played on the way, and the enormous concourse of people who gathered along the roadway cheered again and again with unbounded enthusiasm.

In the hotel the address unanimously voted by the Kingstown Commissioners was presented.

Mr. LAURENCE M'NALLY, Chairman of the Town Commissioners, said—

“On behalf of the Board of Commissioners of this great and important township of Kingstown I give you our most hearty welcome here to Ireland, and also have the great pleasure of presenting you with an address. I may say that in the history of our township I believe that this is the first occasion upon which an address with the municipal seal attached to it, has been presented to two such eminent statesmen, who have come here to-day with a message of peace and goodwill from that great democratic power in England, Scotland and Wales, of which the greatest statesman living is the leader. I welcome you also as the harbingers of that good time which we in this country most devoutly wish for, when we shall have given to us the full measure of justice which we expect from such noble statesmen as the representatives of the democratic power I have mentioned—that is the right, the inalienable right and divine right, to govern ourselves, and by that means aid in bringing about that good-will, friendship and contentment which should exist between the people of those countries. And when that takes place, as I hope it may soon, very soon, it will be the means of establishing and securing that real union between the people of this country and the noble country from which you come. Now, my Lord Ripon and Mr. Morley, I have travelled myself a little and know what it is to be tired, and therefore I will not take up your time any longer. Besides, I know there are a great number of addresses—in fact, an unprecedented number of addresses—to be presented to you in the City of Dublin. I will, therefore, with your kind permission, ask our Town Clerk to read you the address. I may say at the same time that I have the distinguished honour of stating that as we are the first body to give you welcome to our country, so are we also the most important township in the country.”

Mr. JOHN DONNELLY, Town Clerk, then read the following address :—

TO THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF RIPON, K.G., AND THE RIGHT HON.  
JOHN MORLEY, M.P.

We, the Commissioners of the Township of Kingstown, offer to you a respectful and hearty welcome ; a welcome which we are sure is the forerunner of that which you will receive from the entire people. We believe that it is the first occasion upon which two statesmen of such eminence have come to Ireland to offer to her, on the part of a great and historic English party, the restoration of that right of self-government which is the birthright of freemen, and which alone can bring peace and prosperity to the country, and bring about the true union of the two countries, based upon justice and mutual respect. So noble a mission of good-will and of reconciliation could not have been entrusted to worthier hands for you, Lord Ripon, have throughout your whole career shown your sympathy with the oppressed, and we do not fail to remember that you, Mr. Morley, were one of the earliest and most fearless champions in England of the cause of Self-government for Ireland. You will find this country suffering under a system of unparalleled coercion ; her most beloved and respected sons imprisoned and tortured for no crime, save that of devotion to the poor and helpless ; the constitutional rights of free speech, of a free Press, and of public meetings abrogated by law, and the liberty of every man in the community placed at the mercy of paid officials, removable at the will of an unscrupulous Executive. Nevertheless you will find our people hopeful, self-reliant, patient, and determined, resolved that no act of theirs shall embarrass or delay the progress of the great movement in England for justice to Ireland, which you represent. This attitude of the people is caused by their confident belief, that the eyes of Englishmen have at last been opened to the true merits of the Irish question ; that the democracy of England will soon sweep from power the present Administration ; that under the leadership of your great chief, Mr. Gladstone, Ireland will be conceded those rights to which she is entitled—the feud between the two nations will thus be finally terminated, and that Ireland may thereby at last be permitted to take her true position as portion of a great and united empire. We take the opportunity of congratulating you, Mr. Morley, on your restoration of health, and earnestly trust that your mission may be productive of all the good which we hope from it.

Sealed, with the Corporate Seal of the Township of Kingstown, this 28th day of January, 1888, in presence of

LAURENCE M'NALLY, *Chairman.*  
JOHN DONNELLY, *Town Clerk.*

The MARQUIS OF RIPON—"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—On my own behalf I heartily thank you both for the very cordial welcome which you have been good enough to accord this evening to my right honorable friend and myself, and also for the address which you have just presented us with. In the remarks which you, Mr. Chairman, have made, and in the language of that address. I find proof that you have realised the object which has brought us to this country. We accepted the intimation of a desire that we should visit Dublin in the hope that by complying with that wish it might be in our power to do something to lay the foundation for a closer and more intimate—I might also hope

as regards the future—a more affectionate union between the British and the Irish peoples. This great object, I rejoice to think, was the policy of the great party with which my right honorable friend and myself have the honour to be associated. We have come with the hope and with the intention of expressing, not only on our own behalf, but I think I am not mistaken when I say on behalf of the Liberal party of England and Scotland, to express the deep sympathy which we feel for the Irish people under the trying circumstances under which they are now placed. We come also for the purpose of declaring that in our opinion the time has arrived when the system of repression and coercion should cease for ever. It has been tried too long, and experience has shown that it is barren of beneficial results, and that the time, we believe, has now arrived when, turning from this exploded system of Government, we should endeavour to make the union between these two islands real, substantial and honest, granting to the Irish people that self-government to which we believe they are justly entitled. On my own behalf I heartily thank you."

MR. MORLEY—"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen—I feel as strongly as Lord Ripon the kindness of the welcome which you have been good enough to extend to us, and I may perhaps say I am particularly grateful for the personal reference you have done me the honour to put in that address. I felt sure during my days of illness that I should have had with me the sympathy and goodwill of many unknown friends among the people of Ireland. Gentlemen, it is a year and a half since I left Kingstown Harbour, and I should have been glad if I could come back and find the state of your country happier now than it was then. I am sorry to say that, so far as we can judge, your country is far less happy; the outlook for the moment far less promising and less bright than it was when I left your shores as one of the principal Ministers of its Government. Well, that is a great misfortune. Even if our successors could not have accepted a policy which we had endeavoured to press on our countrymen, they might at least have availed themselves of the calm which had been brought into Ireland by our efforts, of that good feeling which had been brought forth by our efforts, they might have availed themselves of that to make some policy of their own. They had no policy, and the result has been the lamentable condition of things which we all, both Englishmen and Irishmen, must deplore to-day. Gentlemen, they say in the London papers this morning that the visit of Lord Ripon and myself to Ireland has no precedent in the annals of the relations between the two countries. Why, of course, gentlemen, that is the very point of the thing. We want new precedents, new relations. I think there is no land on the surface of the habitable globe that has less reason to admire and respect the old precedents



than your country. I won't detain you now. You know, and Lord Ripon has told you, and your address shows that you appreciate, the reason for which we have come and the errand on which we have come. We come with a message of hope. We come to convey to you the assurance of the sympathy and support, both of important leaders and of a great multitude of our countrymen, in your struggle for that wise and necessary constitutional change which we believe, and you believe, to be an indispensable condition of abating those moral and material evils from which Ireland is now suffering, and has too long suffered."

The visitors were then introduced to the Commissioners and other gentlemen present, and received the warmest expressions of welcome and good will.

#### FROM MONKSTOWN TO DUBLIN.

During the short stay of the visitors at the hotel a crowd gathered on the open space in front of the building. A large number of torches threw their bright glare on the faces of the people. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. At half-past six Lord Ripon and Mr. Morley appeared at the entrance and were greeted with a tremendous outburst of cheering. The scene at this point was striking and picturesque. Along the route leading from the hotel was one mass of people. Lord Ripon, Mr. Morley, and Alderman Kernan entered the Lord Mayor's carriage, the members of the Reception Committee taking their places in five open landaus that were in waiting. After some little time a way was with difficulty made, and the procession to town began. The way was led by St. Kevin's Temperance Band, Bray, which accompanied the Michael Davitt branch of the National League and the O'Byrne Gaelic Athletic Association. The streets in the township were one blaze of light. In front of some of the business premises handsome gas devices had been erected. All the way to the limit of the township and the road leading to Dublin the demonstration was continued.

#### MET BY A PROCESSION.

Before six o'clock the Dublin procession began to form along the streets extending from Mount-street bridge to the corner of Harcourt-row. The stewards and marshals, of whom there were fifty, had but little difficulty in getting the different bodies into the places allotted as they marched up. During the wait for the arrival of the visitors an interesting incident took place. Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., who had arrived at the Kingsbridge station direct from prison in Tullamore, at once proceeded to

Mount-street bridge, where he received a very hearty greeting from the assembled trades. He was met by a number of the prominent promoters of the trades' demonstration, who welcomed him and hoped that his imprisonment had not affected his health. Mr. Sullivan replied that he was well able for the tear and wear of such proceedings. As regarded his health, it was not at all injured, though he believed such a trial as Mr. O'Brien had gone through, and Alderman Hooper and Mr. Lane were going through might affect his health but not his patriotism. He was warmly greeted on all sides, men, women, and children shaking hands with him as he passed on his way to welcome the visitors at the corner of Haddington-road. As Mr. Sullivan passed the Fire Brigade men each man took off his helmet and cheered. Captain Boyle, addressing Mr. Sullivan, said he was glad to see him once more, and to know that he had come well out of Tullamore, to take a front part in that demonstration. Mr. Sullivan thanked Captain Boyle for his kind observations, but he regretted to see that the Brigade had had very hard work to go through during the last few months. Captain Boyle—"Not half as hard as you had to go through, sir, for the last few months." Mr. Sullivan—"I am not a bit the worse for it, and would go through it again if required." Mr. Sullivan's carriage, while waiting for the arrival of the procession, was surrounded by a large crowd, many of whom shook hands and wished him well. Mr. Sullivan replied to many of them that he was ready for another bout of it, as he had no doubt that every one of the party would do the same. Amongst those who congratulated Mr. Sullivan were Mr. William Anderson, Manager of the Tramway Company; Mr. Clarke, Vice-President of the United Trades' Council; and Alderman Burke. Mr. Clarke said that were it not for that demonstration to-night, and that they were told by others that it would not do to have the demonstrations for the same object upon the same night, twenty-five thousand tradesmen of Dublin would have welcomed him upon his release; but they were informed that he wished to enter the city quietly.

The procession while drawn up and waiting the arrival of the visitors, stretched in a double line from Westland-row over Mount-street Bridge to Northumberland-road. At first there was a confused mass of men and flags and flaring torches, stacks of flags at intervals, frequent bands and horsemen scattered here and there. But out of the apparent disorder in a short time an imposing column of processionists was formed. Mr. Coleman was chief marshal, with Messrs. Cox, Talbot, Kelly, and Costelloe as lieutenants, and they did effective work in assigning their proper places to the different contingents. The preliminary work in arranging for the demonstration was discharged by a committee, of which Mr. John Simmons was

President, and Messrs. Keegan, Clarke, Hutchinson, and Tyrrell were prominent members, and it is to their exertions that a great deal of the success was due. Some one hundred and twenty different bodies took part, not less than 20,000\* were in line, with over 2,000 torches. There were fifty stewards with wands and rosettes. A body of mounted carmen assisted in the work of marshalling. Each trade had a small banneret, some had very artistic flags, and a large number of flags were displayed. It was impossible owing to the crowds for all the contingents to take up the exact position assigned to them by ballot. They marched as nearly as possible in the following order :—

THE COAL LABOURERS' SOCIETY mustered five hundred strong, and were in the place which they have held since the days of the Repeal movement, at the head of the procession. Mr. Michael M'Guinness is Secretary of the Society, and Mr. Joseph Donohoe Secretary, and Mr. Francis M'Carthy is Treasurer of the Coal Labourers' Trades Union. With this body went the Emmet Band in their picturesque uniform.

THE FIRE BRIGADE.—The most striking feature in the demonstration was that presented by the Fire Brigade under the command of Captain Boyle. There were twenty-eight men and four officers, mounted on nine machines, fire engines, and hose carts. The light of the torches flashed off the brass helmets of the men, brought out vividly their red shirts, and shone on the brightly burnished engines with a beautiful effect.

THE UNITED CARMEN'S SOCIETY made a very strong and effective display, nearly all the men being mounted. Their own band, which was mounted, played before them. The banner of St. Andrew's Cab and Car Drivers' Society was borne along with this contingent. The President of the Society is Mr. Stephen Talbot; the Secretary, Mr. C. Rourke; and Treasurer, Mr. John Hegarty.

THE STATIONARY ENGINE DRIVERS followed to the number of fifty. They carried a banneret with a harp and shamrock on it, and the name of the trade underneath in large letters. The officers of the Society are Messrs. John Willis, President; Edward Hayes, Secretary; Daniel Slade, Treasurer.

THE BAKERS (BRIDGE-STREET).—The Malahide Band supplied the music for this body of one hundred and thirty men. They bore four small flags, each being inscribed with the legend "Self Legislation is the right of the Nation," and with the name of the trade on the reverse. Mr. J. Gunn is President; Mr. James M'Donald, Secretary; Messrs. J. Lawlor and W. Granger, Trustees.

\* These and the following figures are taken from the newspaper reports of the proceedings.



**THE MOUNTJOY BREWERY OPERATIVES.**—At least one hundred men walked under the flag of the Mountjoy Brewery, and after the St. Asaph Band of Raheny. The officers are—Messrs. P. Cunningham, J. Mulvany, J. Donnelly, and C. Ward.

**THE OPERATIVE CABINETMAKERS** numbered about sixty men ; they had with them the Cross and Shamrock Band. The officers of the trade were Messrs. James Bolger, President ; Michael Jones, Secretary ; John Byrne, Trustee ; and J. Keegan, Steward. The banner that distinguished this trade was a harp with shamrock, and underneath that device was the name of the trade.

**THE BRASS-FINISHERS**, who numbered about seventy, were preceded by the Killiney Band. They had a banneret with brass mounting, the name of the society being worked in white letters on a green ground. Mr. J. Murphy is President of the Society, Mr. J. M'Hugh, Vice-President, and Mr. J. Marter, Secretary.

**THE IRONFOUNDERS** were represented by fifty men, who were headed by their officers, Messrs. Alexander King, President ; James Dowling, Secretary, and John Carolan, Treasurer.

**THE AMALGAMATED ENGINEERS**, three hundred strong, were accompanied by St. Michael's Band. The officers present were Mr. B. Hackett, District Secretary. No. 1 Branch.—Messrs. M. Gernon, President ; P. A. Tyrrell, Secretary ; J. Tobin, Vice-President. No. 2 Branch.—Messrs. M. Clarke, President ; Joseph Doyle, Secretary ; P. Byrne and R. Bradley, Treasurers.

**THE GAELIC ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.**—About a thousand strapping young men clad in distinctive jerseys and bearing their *camans* on their shoulders marched along under the banners of their respective branches. They had the music of the following bands for their part of the procession—St. Kevin's Band, Bray ; Brian Boru Band, Sandyford Band, Liberty Fife and Drum Band and Milltown Band. The branches represented were—

Young Ireland, Benburb, Brian Boru, *Freeman's Journal*, Dunleary, Dauntless, Owen Roe, Dundrum Volunteers, Eblana, Sunburst, Erin's Pride, Michael Davitt, Gavan Duffy, Parnell, Henry Grattan, Wolfe Tone, H. J. M'Cracken, Clondalkin Volunteers, T. M. Healy, M. Dwyer, J. J. Clancy, Thomas Davis, Celtic, Shamrock, T. D. Sullivan, Crodha, Isle of the Sea, Fingal, Faugh-a-Ballagh, Phoenix, Bluebell, Green Flag, J. Dillon, Metropolitans, Usna, Irish Brigade, Fontenoys, Round Tower, William O'Brien, Dalkey, Ennmett, T. Sexton, O'Byrne (Bray), Mitchell, Feagh M'Hugh, St. Kevin, Fintan Lalor, O'Connell, Sons of the Sea, etc. The members of the County Committee present were—Messrs. John Wyse Power, Chairman ; Bagnell, Fitzpatrick, J. P. Cox, C. Greaves and J. F. Meagher.

**THE SILK WEAVERS' SOCIETY**, numbering about eighty men, were accompanied by the Emerald Isle Fife and Drum Band. The large bannerets which were borne by members of the trade bore the words, "Silk Trade, City of Dublin," and the arms of the trade—viz., griffin's head with a shuttle in his mouth and a cockatrice. There were three smaller bannerets bearing suitable mottoes

“Home Rule,” “Credit where credit is due.” The officers of the trade present were — Messrs. J. M’Guinness, President ; E. Bushell, W. Molloy, W. Bergin, James Carberry and Thomas Price, Secretary.

THE SADDLERS numbered sixty men, their President being Mr. Michael Gully, and their Secretary, Mr. Thomas Morrissey. Their banneret was deeply fringed with orange and green fringe, and on the green flag was the name “Saddler’s Society.”

THE REGULAR OPERATIVE SLATERS, about eighty in number, followed the Shamrock of Erin Band. They bore with them the flag of United Building Trades and two bannerets inscribed with the name of their own trade. Mr. B. Sheppard, President, and Mr. W. Haskins, Secretary of the trade.

THE REGULAR CARPENTERS (AUNGIER-STREET) mustered a hundred strong, after a green banner which bore the legend, “Dawn of Freedom.” The officers of the trade are—Messrs. S. Harrington, President ; John Ryan, Treasurer ; and Isaac Philips, Secretary.

THE REGULAR CARPENTERS (GLOUCESTER-STREET), nearly four hundred, followed the brass band of the society. There were half a dozen bannerets, with appropriate mottoes, borne by this section, which was marshalled by Mr. John Glennon, Secretary ; Mr. C. Beakey, Treasurer ; and Mr. W. White.

THE DUBLIN OPERATIVE PLASTERERS, who numbered about one hundred, followed the St. Agatha’s Band. They had a handsome flag of green Irish poplin with gold fringe work. The inscription on the flag was, “Dublin Operative Plasterers, A.D., 1670.” Mr. William Cheevers is President of the trade, and Mr. William Darcy, Secretary.

THE BRICK AND STONELAYERS’ SOCIETY, at the head of which played the Bricklayers’ Band, numbered five hundred and fifty men. The officers of the trade present were—Messrs. John M’Donald, Kavanagh, Doyle, Garland, Dalton, D. Foley, W. Foley, J. Hand, P. Doyle and J. Byron.

THE HOUSE PAINTERS.—The Painters followed their own band, under its master, Mr. Robinson. They numbered about two hundred, and carried with them two small bannerets with the name of the trade on them. Messrs. J. Carroll, President ; J. Ward, Secretary ; P. Mortell, Treasurer ; H. Hand, J. Ryan and M. Birmingham, were present.

THE INCORPORATED STONECUTTERS, some one hundred and fifty, were led by the Liberty Fife and Drum Band. They carried with them a green banneret, on which the names of their trade appeared in gold letters. The officers of the trade are—Messrs. James Logan, President ; Patrick Smith, Secretary ; John Nicholson, Denis Crowe and Christopher Clancy.

THE BRUSHMAKERS (eighty members) followed with the Wolfe Tone Band. The banner had on the front the trade arms,  
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and on the reverse the words, "United Society of Brushmakers," and the mottoes, "National Independence," and "United, not Combined to Injure." Mr. John Vaughan, President, and Mr. John Scanlan, Secretary of the trade.

**IRISH NATIONAL FORESTERS.**—About twenty branches and a hundred members of the Irish National Foresters took part in the procession. They were preceded by their own band, and the members of the Executive Council were mounted, clad in their green and white uniforms. The following is a list of the officials of the various branches present :—

**EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.**—James M'Ardle, H.C.R.; Henry Kells, H.S.C.R.; D. Collins, E. C. Treasurer; James Fitzgerald, E.C.W.; J. Farrell, E.C.R.; R. Byrne, M. Doyle, and T. A. Mannion, E.C. Trustees; P. Doyle, Assistant General Secretary; and J. Hutchinson, General Secretary.

**DUBLIN DISTRICT.**—William Doyle, D.C.R.; P. Goulding, D. Treasurer; and P. J. Shanley, District Secretary.

**BRANCH O'BYRNE.**—J. Doyle, C.R.; J. Hutchinson, Treasurer; and P. Doyle, Secretary.

**BRANCH RED HUGH O'NEILL.**—John P. Cox, C.R.; James Behan, Treasurer; and William Brown, Secretary.

**BRANCH DR. CROKE.**—The Chief Ranger; P. Moran, Treasurer; and P. J. Hanley, Secretary.

**BRANCH OWEN ROE O'NEILL.**—J. Ryan, C.R.; J. Johnston, Treasurer; and J. Tighe, Secretary.

**BRANCH ISLE OF THE SEA.**—V. J. Nowlan, C.R.; A. Keyes, Treasurer; and D. Collins, Secretary.

**BRANCH A. M. SULLIVAN.**—P. J. Goff, C.R.; J. Galvin, Treasurer; and E. Brennan, Secretary.

**BRANCH ST. LAURENCE O'TOOLE.**—J. Walsh, C.R.; P. Goulding, Treasurer; and P. Masterson, Secretary.

**BRANCH JOHN DILLON.**—R. Butler, C.R.; L. O'Rorke, Treasurer; and P. Byrne, Secretary.

**BRANCH WILLIAM O'BRIEN.**—The Chief Ranger; T. Rogan, Treasurer; and T. King, Secretary.

**BRANCH ROUND TOWER.**—J. Walsh, C.R.; J. O'Meara, Treasurer; and J. Mullett, Secretary.

**BRANCH JOHN MARTIN.**—T. Reilly, C.R.; T. Dennis, Treasurer; and William Hope, Secretary.

**BRANCH O'CONNELL.**—J. Doyle, C.R.; J. Kavanagh, Treasurer; and G. Holmes, Secretary.

**BRANCH DUNLEARY.**—J. Hamilton, C.R.; T. A. Mannion, Treasurer; and P. Madden, Secretary.

**BRANCH MICHAEL DWYER.**—T. O'Reilly Doyle, C.R.; and W. Burke, Secretary.

**BRANCH VINEGAR HILL.**—The Chief Ranger; A. O'Loughlin, Treasurer; and J. Carpenter, Secretary.

**BRANCH STEPHEN DONOHUE.**—J. Doyle, C.R.; T. Cosgrave, Treasurer; and J. McDonnell, Secretary.

**BRANCH TARA.**—M. Gon, C.R.; J. Merna, Treasurer; and John Farrell, Secretary.

**BRANCH MICHAEL DAVITT.**—T. Martin, C.R.; P. Healy, Treasurer; and J. Dowling, Secretary.

**BRANCH CHARLES DAWSON.**—W. Redmond, C.R.



**RINGSEND FISHERMEN.**—The fishermen of St. Patrick's Society numbered sixty men. They had with them the Ringsend band, and carried a green flag which was adorned with a cartoon representing Balfour stealing Mr. O'Brien's clothes. Round this central picture were portraits of Messrs. Parnell, T. D. Sullivan, Davitt, Sexton, O'Kelly, Justin M'Carthy, J. E. Redmond, and W. H. K. Redmond. On the reverse was the word "Welcome." The officers of the society are—Messrs. M. Nolan, President; E. Carbery, H. Adams, T. Lacy, and James Reilly, Committee; William Grimley, Vice-president; and J. Dunne, Secretary.

**THE SHIPWRIGHTS** were fifty strong, and under the presidency of Mr. John Flynn they followed a green flag bearing the name of the trade, and on the reverse the representation of a ship in full sail.

**THE CORKCUTTERS** were led by the Dawn of Freedom band, Baldoyle. They carried a banner with the name of the trade on it and the words, "United to support, not combined to injure." On the other side of the flag were "Welcome. Encourage native industry." The officers present were—Messrs. P. O'Brien, President; Denis Murphy, Secretary; E. Morris, Treasurer; J. Malone, J. Molloy, M. Walsh, J. J. Clarke, and John Colgan.

**THE BOOKBINDERS'** Society, which has been established a century, was represented by a hundred men under their President, Mr. George Brendell, and Secretary, Mr. C. Saurin.

**THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF TAILORS.**—At least three hundred, followed their banneret, and were headed by their officers, Messrs. John Rogers, President; John Colgan, Treasurer; A. J. Hoban, Secretary. The band of Jacob's biscuit factory accompanied this trade.

**THE HAIRDRESSERS' ASSISTANTS**, seventy in number followed, the St. Catherine fife and drum band. Their officers, were Messrs. John Scanlan, President; M. Feeny, Secretary; and W. Fleming, Treasurer.

**THE LEAGUE OF THE CROSS** followed their own band. Their officers were Messrs. P. J. Lawler, President; H. O'Neill, Secretary; James Peyton, Treasurer.

**THE MINERAL WATER OPERATIVES** numbered about thirty. They were headed by O'Connell's Band. Their banner had shamrocks worked on it with green silk and the name of the trade appeared on the reverse. Messrs. Henry Byrne, President; Peter Murphy, Secretary; and P. Kerrigan, Treasurer, were the officers present.

**THE OPERATIVE GENTLEMEN'S BOOTMAKERS**, numbering two hundred, were preceded by their beautiful and well-known banner. The front of the banner bears a representation of SS. Crispin and Crispinianus, one with a cross in his hand and the other with a book. Each saint rests his disengaged hand on a large shield in the

centre of the picture, which is surmounted with a cushion, on which rests a boot. On the reverse, a stunted oak, sunburst, an shield, with two Irish wolf dogs, one rampant and the other couchant. The mottoes of the trade, "Union is Strength" and "Divided we Fall," are on scroll work. Mr. John Forsyth is President of the trade, and Mr. Redmond Hurley, Secretary.

THE WORKMEN'S CLUB, York-street, was represented by two hundred and fifty men and their own band. Four shields, with the arms of the four Provinces of Ireland, were carried by this body. The officers of the Club are—Messrs. Peter Devey, Chairman; T. O'Connor, Treasurer; J. W. Moran, and M. McNamara.

THE CHIMNEY CLEANERS numbered one hundred and fifty men, and had their own fife and drum band. Mr. Joseph Spence, President; and Mr. Francis Connor, Secretary, were present. A silk green banneret bore the title of the trade.

THE GLASS BOTTLEMAKERS of Dublin, some eighty in number, came next after a small trade flag. The President is Mr. Alex. Duncan; Secretary, Mr. Edward Tankard; and Treasurer, Mr. John Dillon.

THE DUBLIN OPERATIVE HORSESHOERS, one hundred and fifty in number, half of whom were mounted, followed the Alliance Gas Company's Band. The mounted men wore sashes with horse shoes embroidered on them, and armlets. The following officers headed the body:—Messrs. C. Murphy, President; M. Boyle, Secretary; James Costello, Treasurer; George Browne, Patrick Redmond, C. Cummins, Stephen Walsh, and P. Winters.

THE OPERATIVE BUTCHERS, one hundred in number, were headed by the Chapelized Brass Band. The President of the trade is Mr. John Lloyd; the Secretary, Mr. John Long; the Stewards, Messrs. J. Laffan, P. Kinane, and W. Peakin.

THE UPHOLSTERERS came out eighty strong, under their officers—Messrs. Joseph Levy, President; Richard Tisdall, Secretary; P. Cockburn and J. Carbery, Trustees.

THE BASKETMAKERS.—St. Paul's (Arran-quay) Band was followed by twenty men of this society. Their officers are—Messrs. P. Harney, Chairman; John Skelly, Secretary; and Thomas Farrelly, Treasurer. Their banner bore a representation on the front of a basket and some tools, and on the reverse the name of the trade.

THE BAKERS (WERBURGH-STREET), were represented by one hundred men, and the following office holders—Messrs. William Swanzy, Chairman; H. Daly, Secretary; P. M'Breen, J. Tuite, B. Casey, and Robert Purcell, Trustees. They had two bannerets, with the name of their trade on them.

THE COOPERS, some two hundred, were accompanied by the James's-street Band. The officers of the trade are—Messrs.

## *Reception.*

Nicholas Russell, President ; Richard Murphy, Secretary ; E. Reilly and Thomas Murphy, Stewards.

THE UNITED KINGDOM SOCIETY OF COACHMAKERS were preceded by the St. Patrick's Band. One hundred and fifty men were present, with Messrs. W. Gardiner, President ; George Power, Secretary ; and Thomas O'Connor, Steward.

THE PHENIX BREWERY employes, who followed their own Band, and numbered some four hundred. They carried the flag of the brewery, and Irish and American flags. Messrs. John Norman, J. Behan, junior, and many other prominent men in the brewery walked with this body.

THE REGULAR PAVIORS followed, about thirty men. Their officers were Messrs. E. Douglas, President ; M. Devlin, Secretary ; and E. Hart. The Young Nationalist Band was with them.

THE TINSMITHS were represented by twenty-five men marching after their banneret. Mr. Joseph Bryce, President ; and Mr. J. Cuthbert, Secretary, were present.

THE ANCHOR BREWERY.—St. Mary's Band headed a strong body of men, the employes of the Anchor Brewery, who numbered about four hundred. One flag bore the words "Anchor Brewery" on white ground. Another bore representations of the Round Tower, Sunburst, Wolf Dog, and Harp, with the words "Home Trade." Messrs. A. Kinane, John Whelan, &c., were present.

THE NATIONALIST IRONMONGERS' ASSISTANTS numbered seventy men. Their officers were Messrs. J. Walsh, Chairman ; L. Delany and H. Flanagan, Secretaries ; M. Guilfoyle, and P. Magennis.

THE SHAMROCK FOOTBALL CLUB, Thomas-street, was represented by fifty men, carrying a green flag. Messrs. John Tully, President, and J. J. Kelly, Secretary, were present.

THE WARD CAVALRY.—Each of the fifteen wards of the city contributed two horsemen to act as a bodyguard to the visitors' carriages. These thirty men were dressed in a hussar uniform with dragoon helmets, and each carried a lance in his hand. They discharged their special duties with unwearied diligence and great success.

THE GROCERS' ASSISTANTS were represented by a fair contingent, under some of their officers.

IRELAND'S OWN FRIENDLY ASSURANCE SOCIETY was represented by Messrs. R. Knight, Chairman ; W. Delany, Vice-Chairman ; J. M'Donnell, T.C., P.L.G. ; T. M'Auley, T.C. ; Charles Fagan, R. Grogan, R. Langran, W. Kelly, J. Kavanagh, J. Fell, P. J. Thornton, &c.

THE DUNLEARY CLUB was represented by two hundred members. Amongst them were :—

Messrs. A. Walsh, President ; M. Dwyer, Vice-President ; S. Smyth, Treasurer ; J. Cullen, Hon. Secretary ; J. M'Dermott, Assistant Hon. Secretary ;



J. Walsh, T.C.; T. F. Meagher, T.C.; P. P. Hynes, T.C.; Joseph Walsh, J. Walsh, A. Reid, T. Roche, J. McDonald, J. Branaghan, J. O'Hara, W. Kelly, J. Kelly, L. Kelly, J. O'Hara, senior; W. Kielly, T. Stapleton, D. Cahill, J. Cahill, P. McEvoy, M. McInny, D. Walsh, A. O'Hara, E. Rorke, D. Goggin, J. Goggin, T. Killeen, W. Byrne, J. Byrne, E. McCormack, J. Dillon, R. Reid, M. Smyth, H. J. Smyth, C. Kennedy, J. J. Graham, J. Flannery, J. Kearns, T. Kearns, S. Doyle, R. Doyle, R. Russell, P. Kelly, M. Kelly, P. Kennedy, C. McDermott, N. Meagher, W. Phillips, W. Clear, P. Clear, M. Moore, N. Murphy, W. Doyle, J. Walsh, N. Smyth, B. Morris, T. Bellew, etc. The St. Patrick's Brass Band, Stepaside, accompanied them.

**NATIONAL LEAGUE BRANCHES.**—The following National Branches took part in the demonstration :—

**FITZWILLIAM WARD.**—Alderman Byrne, Thomas D. Pile, T.C.; Robert Gregg, T.C.; Thomas Mackey, James B. Finegan, Michael Shelley, John Butler, Joseph Hatch, Daniel McOwen, J. J. Adams.

**USHER'S AND MERCHANT'S-QUAY WARDS.**—The Usher's and Merchant's-quay Wards National Registration Association were represented by Messrs. Philip Doran, T.C.; Michael Flanagan, T.C.; Thomas Cosgrave, P.L.G.; James J. Kennedy, P.L.G.; Michael McGovern, P.L.G.; Bernard Gorevan, Thomas Smith, W. J. Shields, Joseph Kenny, Michael Devlin, J. J. Phelan, Gerald Shalvey, Peter McCreedy, Thomas Duffy, Patrick Kearney, Patrick McCall, and Charles Dowling, P.L.G., Hon. Secretary.

**WOOD-QUAY WARD.**—The Wood-quay Ward National Registration Club was represented by the following :—Messrs. J. McCall, P.L.G.; P. O'Kelly, P.L.G.; J. A. Barry, solicitor; J. Duignan, P. Cox, R. J. Dodd, L. O'Kelly, J. Byrne, T. C. Graham, P. Kenna, N. Hore, W. Murray, T. Reilly, F. McKenna, M. O'Donohoe, L. O'Rourke, J. Rafferty, R. Rutledge, M. O'Reilly, J. McCabe, J. J. Graham, F. McDonagh, M. Doyle, P. P. Broughal, P. McCarthy, P. Brady, P. J. McColl.

**SWORDS.**—The deputation from the Swords branch of the Irish National League included—Messrs. P. Kettle, N. Long, Long, J. Fitzpatrick, J. Clarke, J. Bollard, M. McMahon, M. O'Brien. They were accompanied by the Fingal branch of the G.A.A., in uniform—captain, Mr. M. Dunne—and led by St. Columbkille Brass Band.

**CLONDALKIN, COUNTY DUBLIN.**—Parnell Branch National League—J. J. Farren, President; Rev. T. P. O'Byrne, c.c.; W. Dowling, W. Farren, P. Doyle, J. Nolan, C. Curtis, P. Young, J. Conway, H. J. O'Byrne, Secretary; J. Healy, C. Carroll.

**ARRAN-QUAY BRANCH.**—Rev. P. Galvin, c.c.; Rev. E. J. O'Byrne, c.c.; Alderman Mulligan, J. Lemass, T.C.; D. J. Cogan, T.C.; D. Moran, P.L.G.; J. Carolan, P.L.G.; John Murphy, R. James, M. Morkan, W. O'Brien, R. Burke, D. Scully, M. Rowan, P. Keegan, J. Walker, G. Begg, J. Rooney, T. Kavanagh, J. Coleman, J. O'Neill, M. Kelly, C. F. Hartigan, P. Blake, G. Monks, J. Healy, J. Whelan, J. Donnelly, J. Shea, E. Hill, P. Tuite, C. Brady, M. Whelan, M. Scully, W. Dooley, J. McCormack, F. McCarthy, T. Doyle, T. McGann, J. Tucker, T. Nulty, T. Conroy, A. Kenna, W. O'Neill, etc.

**BRIAN BORU BRANCH I. N. L.**—Mountjoy Ward—Alderman John Nagle, Bernard Goulding, P.L.G.; Daniel Murphy, William O'Sullivan, Dr. G. P. Bourke, J. J. Carrigg, J. Moloney, William S. Burke, Sidney Burke, William Conarchy, Thomas Barry, William J. McKeon, Theodore Henley, J. F. O'Sullivan, William Delaney, A. McDonald, John Lawless, John Kennedy, J. F. Conran, T. G. Kitts, Thomas Foy, J. Burns, John Reynolds, F. Jameson, M. Timmons, J. McDermott, Joseph A. Keenan, Hon. Treasurer; William D. McLean, Hon. Secretary.

## *Reception.*

COLLEGE-GREEN BRANCH.—Messrs. Bernard O'Connor, D. Sheehan, T.C.; Robert O'Reilly, T.C.; Patrick J. Keary, Thomas O'Meara, P. J. Harnett, J. Lemass, Patrick Cahill, John Beehan, John F. O'Sullivan, M. J. Murray, James Cahill, Richard M'Cann.

THE TOWN COMMISSIONERS OF MONAGHAN were represented by Messrs. Owen M'Nally, C.T.C.; John Treanor, T.C., P.L.G.; Peter Tierney, T.C., P.L.G.; P. Rafferty, J.P., T.C.; E. F. Donnelly, J.P., T.C.; J. B. Ross, T.C., P.L.G.

Amongst the general public present were—

The Mayor of Limerick, the High Sheriff of Limerick, Alderman Madden, Cork; Alexander M'Carthy, Town Clerk, Cork; Edward Halloran, J.P., Middleton; E. P. O'Kelly, Ballyglass; Rev. Dr. Dillon, c.c., Arklow; Rev. M. Ryan, c.c., Herbertstown; Jeremiah Brosnan (the lately imprisoned news-vendor), Killarney, etc.

### ESCORTED THROUGH DUBLIN BY THE PROCESSION.

When Ballsbridge was reached the first contingent of this procession was met. Far ahead could be seen the light of torches. Lining Northumberland-road were the mounted carmen, and behind them the pathways were crowded with people, who burst into a cheer that was taken up along the line, and scarcely ceased during the entire journey across the city. The arrangements at Mount-street were admirable, and the police assisted the stewards in every way they could to carry out the programme laid down by the committee. Lower Mount-street was a dense mass of human beings, all displaying the utmost good humour and the most unbounded enthusiasm. Several of the houses in Mount-street were illuminated, and at short intervals coloured lights were burned with brilliant effect. Along Merrion square there was another vast crowd, and some of the houses were illuminated. Turning into Harcourt place the narrowed space rendered the passage somewhat difficult, but, with a little patience, a way was cleared for the carriages, and Westland-row was reached, where there was a scene of great enthusiasm. Along Brunswick-street the storm of cheering was renewed, and seemed to gain in volume as the visitors approached towards the end of their journey. In D'Olier-street, where the cheering was taken up with great heartiness, it served as a signal for the vast multitude thronging O'Connell-street and the great thoroughfare beyond, from whom came a regal acclaim. Across O'Connell-bridge the statue of O'Connell was conspicuous, filled as it was from the base to the figure with people clinging to anything and everything that would enable them to keep their coigns of vantage at an elevation sufficient for a good view.

It was in O'Connell-street that the demonstration reached its climax. It would be impossible to convey anything like an adequate impression of the procession as it wended its illuminated way through the assembled crowds. From the Bridge to the

Rotunda the street was packed at each side with spectators. Blue, red and green lights were burned in several of the windows. Thousands of voices joined in swelling the chorus of cheers, which never ceased till the last of the procession had passed up Rutland-square, where the mighty applause was continued.

The order, regularity and decorum with which the procession passed through the streets were highly creditable to the citizens. No disorder whatever prevailed. The different trades and societies fell into line in their proper places with all the regularity of disciplined bodies, and from the start in Harcourt-place to the finish in Rutland-square no unpleasant incident or hitch of any kind occurred to mar the great demonstration.

#### THE MARCH PAST.

A force of Metropolitan Police was drawn up in Rutland-square. The police kept a clear passage across the pathway, and the occupants of the carriages had no difficulty in reaching Mr. Walker's house. Coloured lights were shown on all sides, and rockets were discharged from the roofs of the houses.

The procession then occupied nearly an hour and a half in the march past the house to the enlivening music of the various bands.

#### LORD RIPON AND MR. MORLEY RETURN THANKS.

At the conclusion cheers were given again and again for Lord Ripon, Mr. Morley, Mr. Gladstone, and the Irish leaders. In response to repeated calls, Mr. E. D. Gray, M.P., appeared at the door, and escorted Lord Ripon to the head of the steps. They received an enthusiastic greeting.

Mr. GRAY said—"Men of Dublin, I don't think I ever felt so proud of being one of your representatives as I do to-night, when you have given such a magnificent display of your patriotism, your enthusiasm, and your power of self-control. But, as you understand, this is no time for speechmaking, and I would ask you now, after introducing the Marquis of Ripon to you, quietly to disperse, because our guests are very tired to-night."

The MARQUIS OF RIPON—"Gentlemen, on behalf of Mr. Morley and myself I beg to tender to you our heartiest thanks for the extraordinary welcome which you have accorded to us this evening. I thank you most sincerely, and I heartily trust that the visit which has been so auspiciously commenced may tend to unite in cordial bonds the Irish and British peoples."

Lord Ripon and Mr. Dwyer Gray then drove off amid cheers. The people did not disperse, but called repeatedly for Mr. Morley. After a few minutes the right hon. gentleman made his appearance, and was loudly welcomed.

Mr. MORLEY said—"Gentlemen, you have to-night afforded me the most extraordinary and stirring spectacle that it has ever been my good fortune to behold. I have always understood that



the Irish people show very great gratitude for small services. Gentlemen, our services to you have hitherto been very small. Your gratitude, as shown to-night, has been overabounding. I can only hope that we shall show ourselves still more worthy in the future of your esteem and gratitude than we have been able to do in the past."

The vast crowds then dispersed quietly. From the beginning to the end, the demonstration was marked by the most perfect order. The various bands, trade societies, and other bodies which formed the procession, separated in Rutland-square, and returned to their rooms without the slightest disorder. The streets along the line of route were almost impassable for some time with the returning crowds, but no accident or disagreeable incident of any kind occurred to mar the effect of the great demonstration.

Many of the streets outside the route of procession were illuminated with gas jets and coloured lights, and on the hills around the city some bonfires were alight till after midnight.

#### EVENING RECEPTION.

In the evening Mrs. E. D. Gray gave a reception at Pembroke House, in honour of the visitors, to which about six hundred guests received invitations.

## PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

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THE Freedom of the City of Dublin was conferred upon the Marquis of Ripon and Mr. Morley at the City Hall, on Thursday, 2nd February, at Two o'clock.

Upon the route and at the entrance the visitors were greeted by enthusiastic crowds. Amongst those present were—

Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, Bishop of London, Ontario; W. J. Corbet, M.P.; J. E. Kenny, M.D., M.P.; W. H. K. Redmond, M.P.; D. Crilly, M.P.; Patrick O'Brien, M.P.; J. G. Swift McNeill, M.P.; T. Harrington, M.P.; Mr. Sergeant Hemphill, Mr. Samuel Plimsoll, W. F. Dennehy, Thomas Fry, J.P., City Treasurer; J. J. Henry, Deputy Town Clerk; J. J. Lalor, Ambrose Plunkett, solicitor; J. F. Taylor, Thomas O'Donnell, J. S. Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Davitt, Miss Davitt, Mr. R. McGhee, Mrs. V. B. Dillon, Mrs. J. E. Kenny, Mr. D. B. Sullivan, Mrs. J. Sharp, Miss Kate Tynan, Mrs. W. Redmond, Mrs. Healy, Miss Healy, Mrs. Richard Adams, Mrs. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Ryan, Mrs. McWeeny, H. C. McWeeny, B.A.; Mr. James Tomkinson, High Sheriff, Cheshire, and Mrs. Tomkinson; Rev. James Connolly, P.P., St. Kevin's; Rev. P. Conway, Adm., Belfast; Rev. Dr. Dillon, C.C., Arklow; Rev. J. Doherty, Adm., Derry; Rev. J. A. Jackman, O.S.F.; Rev. W. P. Kearney, Oldcastle; Very Rev. Patrick Lally, P.P., Galway; Rev. R. Mockler, Adm., Waterford; Rev. P. J. McCarthy, P.P., Tramore; Rev. George McCutcheon, Rev. M. O. Molloy, Rev. J. O'Neill, Rev. T. Sheridan, O.C.C.; Rev. P. J. Sheehan, Rev. W. Skelly, P.P., Edgeworthstown; Very Rev. Canon Sheridan, P.P.; Rev. N. Wheatley, O.C.C.; Rev. A. Walsh, P.P.; Rev. Matthew Ryan, Herbertstown; Rev. Mr. McEntee, Rev. Mr. McInerney, C.C., Wicklow; Rev. Mr. Staples, Rev. T. Carberry, C.C.; Rev. Father Hall, O.C.C.; Rev. Mr. Behan, Very Rev. Dr. Reffe, Rev. Mr. Healy, Rev. Father Bartley, O.C.C.; Very Rev. Canon Keogh, P.P., Balbriggan; Rev. Mr. O'Donnell, P.P.; Rev. Mr. Leybourne, O.C.C.; Rev. D. Heffernan, C.C.; Rev. Father Davis, O.C.C.; Very Rev. Archdeacon McMahon, P.P.; Rev. P. V. Bolger, Rev. R. Brady, O.M.I.; Rev. Dr. Burke, C.C., St. Kevin's; Rev. J. Baxter, C.C.; Rev. T. Brady, P.P.; Rev. D. Casey, Rev. P. J. Clery, Messrs. D. S. Bulger, Dr. L. Byrne, J. Carty, Town Clerk, Cashel; E. T. Donnelly, J.P., Monaghan; J. H. Dunne, Chairman, Athy Board of Guardians; L. Egan, W. Egan, L. L. Ferdinand, Galway; J. Fitzgerald, Glin; B. Flusk, T.C., Gorey; Dr. Gogarty, A. Grenell, F. Gilroy, J.P., T.C., Mullingar; T. Harper, T.C., Enniscorthy; James Hogan, Glin; A. E. Kitchen, Ennis; Dr. Laffan, Cashel; P. A. Meehan, Maryborough; N. Markey, J.P., Balbriggan; J. M. Mangan, J.P.; T. D. Madden, Galway; E. R. Murphy, Chairman, Tralee Board of Guardians; T. J. Freeman, F. Leonard, J. Condon, solicitor; C. H. Teeling, B.L.; S. Gavacan, D. McGrane,

Charles Waters, B.L.; J. F. Lombard, J.P.; C. Begg; L. Dennehy, H. M'Weeny, Thomas Cosgrave, P.L.G.; E. P. O'Kelly, Baltinglass; Thomas Smith, J. A. Barry, Charles Kavanagh, John Reilly, D. J. Costello, P. O'Kelly, M. Devlin, M. M'Govern, Captain Hall, D. Moran, Michael M'Carthy, D. F. Browne, B.L.; C. E. Corcoran, solicitor; J. P. Hayden, Mullingar; E. Walsh, Wexford; J. A. O'Farrell, Captain Dunne, W. G. Strype, C.E.; Joseph M'Carroll, T.C.; W. F. Connolly, T. Crosbie, P.L.G.; Dr. M'Weeny, J. M'Donnell, P.L.G.; M. M'Govern, P.L.G.; W. M'Cann, T.C., Kilmainham; Owen M'Nally, B. M. Kernan, Town Clerk, Warrenpoint; G. O'Carroll, B.L.; Dr. O'Dwyer; Mr. T. Oakes, Leeds; E. P. O'Kelly, Chairman Baltinglass Board of Guardians; J. Wyse Power, James Patterson, Glasgow; J. P. Quinn, Dr. Rafferty, J. W. Roche, Castleisland; Count Ryder, A. Smith, John Shanks, Francis Sheridan, Chairman, Navan Board of Guardians; W. Smith, Rev. Ambrose Shepherd, Leeds; Councillor Scarth, Leeds; Luke Smith, T.C., Navan; Chevalier B. J. Alcock, J.P., Cork; Dr. Dudley White, M. Walsh, Chairman, Maryborough Town Commissioners; Richard Walsh, J. Whitters, T.C., Enniscorthy; D. Hishon, R. J. Barry, B.A., Cork; Very Rev. Canon Daniel, P.P.; Thomas Stuart, James Goff, John B. Nolan, Richard J. Kelly, B.L., Tuam; Bernard Smith, J.P., Ballyjamesduff; Peter Murphy, J.P., Ballyjamesduff; C. P. Winton, George M'Master, J.P., Donnybrook, &c., &c.

The provincial Corporations represented were—

**CORK CORPORATION.**—The Mayor of Cork, Alderman Madden, Mr. R. Atkins, T.C.; Alexander M'Carthy, Town Clerk.

**DROGHEDA CORPORATION.**—The Right Worshipful R. J. Kennedy, Mayor; Alderman Tighe, High Sheriff; S. Jordan, T.C.; P. M'Namara, T.C.; M. Collins, T.C.; J. A. Clarke, T.C.; P. Connolly, Town Clerk; Alderman Mangan.

**WEXFORD CORPORATION.**—Alderman Devereux, E. Walsh, T.C.; J. W. Walsh, T.C.

**CORPORATION OF SLIGO.**—Mr. T. M. M'Hugh, Mayor; Alderman Tighe, J.P.; Alderman Higgins. Councillors—Dolan, Connolly, and Colliery.

**CORPORATION OF LIMERICK.**—The Mayor, The High Sheriff, James O'Mara, T.C.; D. Begley, T.C.; Alderman Dundon, M. Spain, T.C.; L. E. Ryan, T.C.; J. Clune, T.C.; A. C. Wallace, Town Clerk; P. S. Connolly, Law Adviser; W. Spillane, J.P.; C. H. Fitt, Sub-Sheriff.

**WATERFORD CORPORATION.**—The Mayor (Captain Thomas Toole), Aldermen—R. Power, High Sheriff; Redmond, Mahony, L. C. Strange. Councillors—J. Manning, R. Hearne, J. Higgins, J. W. Howard, Town Clerk; Patrick Kent, Borough Treasurer; High Constable, Mace Bearer; Sword Bearer.

**KILKENNY CORPORATION.**—The Right Worshipful P. M. Egan, Mayor; John Coyle, High Sheriff; P. Rowan, M. Morrissey, J. Meany, P. Fitzgerald, J. Wade, C. J. Kenealy, Town Clerk; Sword and Mace Bearers.

**MONAGHAN TOWN COMMISSIONERS.**—Messrs. Owen M'Nally, Chairman Town Commissioners; P. Rafferty, J.P., T.C.; John Treanor, T.C.; E. F. Donnelly, J.P., T.C.; J. B. Ross, T.C., P.L.G.; Peter Turney, T.C., P.L.G.

**CARLOW.**—John Hammond, J.P., Chairman Town Commissioners; Rev. J. Cullen, C.C.; M. Governey, T.C.; Michael O'Reilly, John Conlan, James R. Lawlor.

Most of them appeared in their robes, and were attended by officials bearing their insignia of office.



On the motion of Alderman Dillon, seconded by Councillor Dennehy, J.P., the chair was taken by

Councillor SULLIVAN, M.P., ex-Lord Mayor.

The Town Clerk having called the roll, the following members answered :—

Aldermen James Winstanley, High Sheriff; Michael Kernan, Lord Mayor *locum tenens*; John O'Connor, William Meagher, J.P.; Edward O'Leary, Daniel Burke, Patrick Dolan, Valentine B. Dillon, Joseph M. Meade, J.P.; Peter Byrne, Laurence Mulligan, John Nagle; Councillors Laurence Keogh, C. Dawson, Thomas Mayne, M.P.; Edward Doran, Edward M'Mahon, Patrick Cummins, William Hopkins, P. T. Bermingham, Daniel Sheehan, W. Fanagan, C. Dennehy, J.P.; John Lemass, Richard Toole, Patrick Murphy, Peter McDonald, M.P.; Edward J. Kennedy, M.P., J.P.; John J. O'Meara, Robert Wade, M.D.; Michael Carroll, Robert Gregg, Philip Doran, Denis J. Cogan, Thomas Lenehan, William J. Doherty, C.E., J.P.; James McDonnell, John Doyle, John L. Robinson, C.E.; J. B. Healy, Thomas D. Pile, Robert O'Reilly, Michael Flanagan, John M'Quaid, J.P.; Henry J. Gill, M.P.; Henry Holohan, John Kennedy, George Perry, J. P. Smyth.

The Town Clerk read the resolution of Council of the 16th January, 1888, granting the Freedom of the City to the Most Noble the Marquis of Ripon, K.G., G.C.S.I., and the Right Hon. John Morley, M.P.

The Marquis of Ripon and the Right Hon. John Morley, M.P., having signed the roll, the Chairman presented to each of them a Casket containing a Certificate of Freedom\* as follows :—

“CITY HALL, DUBLIN

“This is to certify that at a Meeting of the Municipal Council of Dublin, held on the 16th day of January, 1888, it was resolved to confer upon the Most Noble the Marquis of Ripon, K.G., G.C.S.I., the Honorary Freedom of the City of Dublin, in acknowledgment of his strenuous efforts to secure the recognition by the English people of the inherent and National Rights of Ireland.

[City Seal.]

“JOHN BEVERIDGE,  
“Town Clerk.”

“CITY HALL, DUBLIN.

“This is to certify that at a Meeting of the Municipal Council of Dublin, held on the 16th day of January, 1888, it was resolved to confer upon the Right Hon. John Morley, M.P., the Honorary Freedom of the City of Dublin, in acknowledgment of his strenuous efforts to secure the recognition by the English people of the inherent and National Rights of Ireland.

[City Seal.]

“JOHN BEVERIDGE,  
“Town Clerk.”

The CHAIRMAN said :—

“My Lord Ripon, Mr. Morley, Ladies and Gentlemen—I shall make but a very brief trespass upon your time, for there are others present here to-day who are strangers—comparative

\* Miss Alice Crosby executed the order for the caskets and the illuminating of the certificates in connection with the conferring of the Freedom of the City on Lord Ripon and Mr. Morley.

strangers—amongst us, whose words you are naturally impatient to hear. I must express my sorrow for the circumstances which deprive us to-day of the pleasure of having the Lord Mayor of Dublin in the chair. I have received a letter written by the Right Hon. Thomas Sexton, Lord Mayor of Dublin, to the Town Clerk, in which he expresses his regret that the condition of his health prevents him from having the pleasure of presiding on this important and historic occasion. A member of our Town Council, Mr. Little, has also written an apology for his non-attendance; but our honoured guests will know that there is no patriotic citizen of Dublin, and no patriotic Irishman, who would not desire to be present here to-day. We have no building in Dublin that would contain the multitudes who thronged the streets last night to give evidence of the feeling which prevails in the hearts of our people. They turned out in their thousands to give welcome, and amongst this vast multitude I am glad to know that not a single unpleasant incident occurred. I have no doubt that the sight witnessed in our city last night has made upon the minds of our friends a deep impression. The compliment we have just paid to those distinguished gentlemen is the highest that it is in our power to bestow. If there was any higher or greater compliment that the citizens of Dublin and the people of Ireland could pay to those two representatives of the goodwill of the English people, who bring to us a message of hope, a message of joy—if there was any higher compliment in our power to bestow, it would be bestowed most cordially and heartily. We have some amongst us who choose to pretend at least to underrate the significance of such a demonstration as this to-day. The mass of the people were in the streets last night, the elected representatives of our people are present in this hall to-day. We have been told of late that some superior persons who have been elected by nobody, and who represent nothing, should count for more than the masses and the elected representatives of this country. I have read lately that we have not taking part in these proceedings very many bank directors. Well, to think that these gentlemen should outweigh the mass of the people is an idea foreign to the British Constitution. There is no ground or precedent for it. It is not upon any such theory as that that political reforms have been effected. I have said that our friends here to-day come to us as the bearers of good tidings, and they come at a very notable moment. At the present time a grievous strain is being put upon the patience and the temper of the Irish people; our countrymen are being tortured and oppressed in such a manner as would be hard to bear by the people of any country in the world, and must be hard to bear by Irishmen, who are not supposed to be the coldest blooded people in the world. If they were showing good temper and patience it was because of the knowledge that they had the sympathy of a great and

powerful party in England and the greatest man of the English race. It is because of that knowledge and the confidence it inspires in the minds of our people that they are bearing so nobly the strain that is being put upon them. It is hard for us to be cool and calm when we see such men, patterns of civic virtue and stainless lives—such as William O'Brien, as William J. Lane, of Cork, as Alderman Hooper—being subjected to cruelties although they have committed no offence against any righteous law. These gentlemen in the neighbouring building are writing a brief but shameful chapter in the history of England. I think my countrymen know that I have done my best to pay back insult and scorn when they were being heaped upon us, but I am glad to see that this phase of feeling is passing away from the hearts of the people of both countries. I could not receive more cordial or more warm expressions of sympathy than I received during the time of my imprisonment from English ladies and gentlemen whose faces I have never seen. They are ashamed that the fame of England should be tarnished with such cruelties as those being perpetrated here. We have here to-day Lord Ripon, who is marked out to play a high and a noble part in the history of our country. He took a similar part amongst another people, a people who were not too well ruled in their own land, and before whom he hoped there was a bright and happy future. Lord Ripon was a peacemaker in India, and he was carrying out the same high and noble idea in Ireland. I have again to regret the absence of the Lord Mayor, but I hope that he will soon be restored to health to take his part in many more demonstrations of this kind before the year 1888 has drawn to a close."

The MARQUIS OF RIPON, who was received with enthusiastic cheers, said :—

"Gentlemen of the Corporation of the City of Dublin, Ladies and Gentlemen—I can assure you that I am deeply grateful for the honour which the Corporation of Dublin have conferred upon me in granting me the freedom of this your metropolitan city. I have always entertained very great respect for municipal institutions, and I have set a very high value upon their existence in a free country ; and therefore the honour which you do me to-day is one that is very gratifying to my feelings. But, sir, I think I should be wrong if I were to regard the granting of your freedom upon this occasion in the light of the ordinary compliment of a municipal distinction. The Corporation of Dublin is the foremost representative body in Ireland at the present time ; but I must, sir, plead guilty to a very earnest desire to remove this Corporation from that distinguished position at the earliest opportunity in my power. But I think I am not wrong in saying that to-day, and under the circumstances of the present



moment, the Corporation of Dublin may be taken to speak on behalf of the majority, the vast majority, of the other corporations of this country, and in the name of the overwhelming majority of the Irish people. And therefore, sir, I am ready to think that in becoming a freeman of the city of Dublin I have been brought into near and close association with the feelings and aspirations of the Irish people. And I rejoice that that should be the case, because it is the object of the visit of my right honorable friend and myself to assure the Irish people not only of our sympathy with them under the trying circumstances in which they find themselves at present—but if I am not mistaken, of the heartfelt sympathy of the great party with which my right honorable friend and myself are so proud to be connected, the Liberal party of Great Britain—and to assure them also that it is the object of British Liberals to see accorded to them at the earliest opportunity a full recognition of their real and legitimate political aspirations. During the last few months events which have been going on in Ireland have led Englishmen and Scotchmen of every class to visit this country. Members of Parliament, private gentlemen and chosen representatives of the working classes have come to Ireland—have come to Ireland for the purpose of seeing what is the real condition of affairs in this country, of forming their own judgment upon it, and of obtaining some knowledge of the character and the spirit of the Administration by which you are ruled. Now, sir, these visits, too long postponed—for I heartily wish the people of my country had earlier endeavoured to come to a real and practical knowledge of the state of things in Ireland, and of the character of the Administration of this country. These visits have been, if I mistake not, to those who have made them of the very highest interest; and the scenes which they have witnessed, and the information which they have gathered, has made, so far as I am able to judge, a very deep impression upon the minds of my countrymen. And, ladies and gentlemen, that has been the case because what they have seen has disclosed to them for the first time the deep and broad distinction which exists between the temper and the methods of English and of Irish Administration. This has been to many, I know, a startling revelation, and it has brought about in the minds, I believe, of the majority of the British people—I know of a very large and growing proportion of that community—a conviction that the system which they have witnessed in this country is one which ought to be brought to a speedy end. I am little inclined to blame individuals or to indulge in personal attacks. It is the system, as it seems to me, which is bad. It is the system which ought to be condemned—a system corrupting alike, to the Government and the governed. And those who have been here have carried back with them and are spreading in every part of the land—the lesson

that the system of administration in Ireland needs thorough and fundamental reform. Now, ladies and gentlemen, the upshot of these inquiries and examinations has been a growing and strengthening conviction among the great masses of the English people of the justice and wisdom of Home Rule—a system of Home Rule for Ireland which will give to the Irish people the management and control of their own affairs, while preserving unimpaired the unity of the Empire, and which will also secure to Irishmen the full enjoyment of those liberties which are the cherished inheritance of every Englishman and Scotchman; and I believe I speak the sentiments of a large portion of my fellow-countrymen when I say, that they are becoming daily more and more convinced that the concession of Home Rule to Ireland is a necessity for Great Britain and for Ireland alike. Now, sir, we have come here on this occasion to assure you of sympathy on the part of those with whom we are politically connected, and to tell you of the strong conviction which is growing in the minds of our countrymen in favour of a reasonable concession of Home Rule to Ireland. It seems to me that you of the Corporation of Dublin, in making us to-day free of your city, have been doing an act truly symbolical of the deepening friendship and strengthening union—which is growing more and more every day—between the British and Irish people. Sir, as I cast my eyes upon that roll on which our names are now inscribed, I perceive that before those names were written there was upon it the name of but one Englishman—doubtless that Englishman was a man of transcendent talent, well deserving to receive from any portion of her Majesty's subjects the very highest token of honour—I mean my honoured leader, Mr. Gladstone. In one sense, doubtless, ladies and gentlemen, I highly appreciate the value of receiving a gift of such rarity, and I am proud to find my name written upon the roll upon which is subscribed also the name of my great chief. But, sir, in another sense I cannot advert to the fact that before the names just inscribed only one Englishman was thus honoured by the Corporation of Dublin without feeling that it is a melancholy mark of the deep separation which has in the past, for so many generations, divided the Irish people from English public men—a separation which has been the fruitful mother of misunderstanding, the cause of the gravest errors, and the source of the most grievous mischief. Ladies and gentlemen, I cannot say that in the past you have always been just to Englishmen, but I must admit, with shame, that Englishmen have too often been unjust to you. It is time to put an end to this state of things. It is time to recognise that an Empire cannot be consolidated, and a lasting policy cannot be built up by the coarse and ineffective instrumentality of force. I still hold, whoever may desert it, to the great an

pregnant saying, that 'force is no remedy.' We must seek for another and a better way. The past, ladies and gentlemen, has been marked by a formal Union between Great Britain and Ireland, that has withheld from you the rights to which you were justly entitled, and also by a deep separation, deeply injurious to the English and Irish peoples alike. We have come now in the hope that we may be able to do some little to make that Union real, to put an end for ever to that fatal separation, and to found the Union of the Three Kingdoms on the only safe and sound basis—the real union of the heart and will of the three peoples. Sir, I stand in the midst of this Corporation and beneath the statue of O'Connell, to whom we English Catholics owe so largely the political equality which we now enjoy, and I cannot forget that it was in the midst of your Corporation that that great Irishman in 1843 brought his powerful indictment against the system of English Government in Ireland at that time—a system, I regret to say, which in some of its worst features, continues down to the present time. It is our purpose, as I have said, backed by your wisdom and forbearance, and backed by the support of the British people, to reform and to improve that system; and, therefore, sir, it seems to me very appropriate that after the extraordinary and heart-stirring reception which we received yesterday evening from the people of Dublin—a reception which will never fade from our recollection—that you, the representatives of the people, should come forward to give official and formal expression to the popular voice, and thereby to afford to us the highest encouragement to carry on the great work to which we have all set our hands, and never to rest until the Union between Great Britain and Ireland shall be rendered lasting and secure."

Mr. MORLEY, who was loudly cheered on rising, said:—

"Mr. Sullivan and Gentlemen of the Corporation of Dublin, Ladies and Gentlemen, I can assure you that I appreciate with all my heart the very great compliment that you have paid me. The occasion is, as everyone who takes part in it must recognise, and as Mr. Sullivan said truly, a historic occasion. We are the first Englishmen who follow the name of the greatest of living Englishmen. It is well that Mr. Gladstone's name should stand first upon this roll, because I venture to prophesy, and you will all agree with me, when this roll has crumbled to dust, the name and the memory of Mr. Gladstone will be enshrined in the hearts of Irishmen in every part of the earth where Irishmen are to be found. But, gentlemen, my position is, in one respect, a little more singular than that of my noble friend. I believe I am the first—in fact I am sure that I am the first—member of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland who has been admitted to the honour of the freedom of your city. I hope that this is not



the last bridge and conduit-pipe between this hall and Corporation next door and the great governing establishment. In adorning this hall, though I am the first member of the Irish Government whom you have admitted, you have given admission to one predecessor of mine in the Irish Administration who was not an Irishman, but whose earnest desire to do what was good and just to Ireland has never been denied and has won for the name of Drummond eternal honour. I am heartily glad to have this opportunity of meeting the Corporation of Dublin; because I wish to say that, so far as I can learn, the Corporation of Dublin is not open to those charges which have been rather ungenerously made against it by those who ought to have known much better. The Corporation of Dublin, so far from being open to those charges, is a body second to none in the United Kingdom for the devotion with which it applies the public resources to the public advantage. It is second to none for its public spirit; and I believe that it has come through all the examinations and ordeals to which it has been exposed, with a character which every friend of local representative government must rejoice to find. But, gentlemen, it is not merely for an act of honour done to us as individuals that this occasion is remarkable. You have paid us this great honour and conferred this distinction upon us, because we are believed—and I hope truly believed—to represent a great political cause and the advancement of a great political reform in Ireland. So far as my own share in this great work is concerned, I have not, like my noble friend, the credentials of great experience and long Parliamentary standing; and I may have not always judged rightly of Irish affairs within the last eight years. But I may claim that I have from the earliest days—twenty years ago, when I was studying the career of the greatest of Irishmen—Edmund Burke—down to the day when I entered the not very radiant precincts next door—I have never lost my conviction that the greatest triumph that an Englishman could achieve would be to reconcile the people of England and the people of Ireland, and that for that reconciliation we must look in one direction, and in one direction only, and that is, giving to Irishmen—restoring to Irishmen, a fair and proper share in the management of the affairs of their country. We had last night a very remarkable proof that in conferring this honour upon us to-day, the people of Dublin warmly and even enthusiastically concurred. I have seen in my time a good many outpourings of crowds in great capitals, and I say it with all sincerity, that never in my life have I seen a great assemblage animated with so fine a spirit, behaving with such good humour and good nature, showing us clearly that they knew and fully and earnestly appreciated the purpose for which they had gathered together. Mr. Sullivan has rightly said that that will make a great impression on the minds of our fellow-countrymen

in England. It will convince them that we were not wrong when we said that the great majority of the people of Ireland—are not, as Mr. Sullivan said they are not, Separatists. That vast crowd expressed the national aspirations of Ireland, while they knew that my noble friend and myself were members of the Government of the Queen, and do not forget and have not forgotten the obligation which it imposes. But, as Mr. Sullivan said, there are new doctrines in these later days. The doctrine was broached, not long ago at the Leinster Hall by an Englishman—the doctrine that you must not count heads. You must, I suppose, weigh purses. We were told that the Government which was attacked united the wealth, the intelligence, and the industry of the country. Well, these are modest claims on the part of our friends who met in the Leinster Hall. As far as wealth is concerned, I wonder where the wealth of Ireland comes from, if it does not come from the labours of the people of Ireland. As far as intelligence goes—well, that is a very delicate point. We in England should not be prepared to admit the claims of the handful of gentlemen who arrogate to themselves the possession of the intelligence of Ireland. Gentlemen, all these are the politics of a past age. These were the arguments with which the first Grattan and O'Connell were met by the Fitzgibbons, the Beresfords, and the whole party of Ascendancy. They are the arguments which were opposed to the conferring of the franchise on the Catholics in '93, to the relaxation of the Catholic disabilities for public employment and office, to the admission of Catholics to Parliament. These are the very same arguments as were used by Mr. Goschen and others who said, 'Is it to be tolerated that a change should be made which was not approved of and not required by the wealth and intelligence of the country?' It was a bad argument in those days, and it is a worse argument in these. I repeat, these are now antediluvian politics. It is only a couple of years ago since the possessors of the county franchise in Ireland were extended from, I think, 161,000 to something like 600,000, or nearly fourfold. Was that a farce? When the Legislature extended the franchise in Ireland, did they mean merely to give you husk and no kernel? It was a grievous farce, it was a grievous error to allow the public voice in Ireland a louder opening, a wider expression, if no attention was to be paid to it, and if the British Legislature was to go on listening only to the old minority. What is the use, I ask you, of erecting all this tiresome and baffling machinery of Government by Consent if you intended after all to practise Government by Defiance? If they practise Government by Defiance they cannot be surprised if it is met by defiance. We Liberals, prefer Government by Consent, and our wish and our desire, and the policy of the party to which we belong, is so to reform and adjust the machinery of government that we shall have

the public law and the public sentiment on one and the same side. I would like to put to the men of business, men of capital, labourers in industrial enterprise in Dublin and the rest of Ireland—a plain question. Look back over the smoking track of the last eight years, and let them ask themselves whether they can look forward to another eight years as perturbed as the last with any expectation that that will revive and encourage the trade and the commerce either of this city or of the rest of Ireland. I don't mean to exaggerate—I don't want to do what my countrymen are too fond of doing—to look at Ireland and its proceedings under a microscope. But when these men of business, naturally anxious for industry and for the good employment of their capital, look around upon Ireland to-day, what do they see? They see a beggared gentry; a bewildered peasantry; a random, harsh, and aimless Government; a people excited, sometimes fevered by political power, but not fortified, not braced, not steadied, by political responsibility. Let them ask themselves whether such a state of things as that can be good for trade or commerce; whether it can be good either for the moral or material welfare of their country. Well, then, let them ask themselves whether they really think or expect that this great movement for constitutional reform in Ireland, which is now being taken up by a great and still powerful party in England—do they really think in their hearts that that movement is going to flicker out! If they do they may depend upon it that they are labouring under a great error and a great delusion. One way or another this question must be settled in a popular sense, and until the question is settled, and there is no reason why it should not be settled reasonably, equitably, and moderately, there can be no peace for Ireland, and there can be no prosperity even for those industries in which they are interested. That is an argument which I commend, in all humility, and in all sincerity, to commercial men in Dublin and in Ireland. I know that our political opponents tell us that they are going to win, and that very soon this agitation will come to an end. I was reading the other day the old high-flying Tory organ, the *Quarterly Review*, and I will, with your permission, read a few lines which I dug up from that mausoleum—I call your attention to the date for a purpose—written in October, 1828. This is what the Tories thought at that moment—‘The Emperor Akhbar,’ says the writer, ‘bore upon his signet this saying: I never saw any man lost upon a straight road.’ Then the writer goes on: ‘This’—the Tory policy he was speaking of—‘this is a straight road in Ireland to restrain treason, to punish sedition, to disregard clamour, and by every possible means to better the condition of the Irish peasantry. Give them employment on public works, bring the bogs into cultivation, facilitate the means of emigration, better the con-



dition of Ireland thus, and Catholic Emancipation will then become as vain and feeble a cry in Ireland as Parliamentary Reform has already become in England.' That was in October, 1828; and in January, 1829, the two great leaders of the Tory party, following Mr. O'Connell, carried Catholic Emancipation; and within two years, as you know, there was such a flood of public feeling in favour of Parliamentary Reform, that that too was carried on a scale which nobody dreamt of or anticipated. The *Quarterly Review* of 1888—"

A voice—"1828."

Mr. Morley—"No, no; the *Quarterly Review* of 1888—it is still alive, you may be surprised to hear—the *Quarterly Review* of 1888, is just as wide-awake, just as far-sighted, just as near the mark, as the *Quarterly Review* of 1828, and so is the Tory party. No, Gentlemen, Home Rule—the question of Self-Government for Ireland—is no longer an abstract question, or a mere speculation. It has become—and English statesmen (not a few on the Conservative side) recognise that it has become—a necessity. Events have forced it on; events have brought it to the front; and the only question is how soon, and in what way that necessity shall be met. My noble friend and I, to whom the people of Dublin have given so generous a reception, shall devote ourselves, with great multitudes of our countrymen, as well as with our leader, to bring about a settlement which shall violate neither the integrity of the Empire, nor the loyalty which is due to the great Institutions of this realm. We know that the task is an arduous one. We must have patience and firmness—both you and we. We must have patience and firmness in reconciling doubting and hostile minds in both countries. I am now, I have always been, and I venture respectfully and humbly to commend it to all—I am in favour of arguing this question out patiently. It is a difficult question. There are many who have natural and reasonable misgivings. I am for treating them with patience. We are not going to give way to them; but I am for treating them with patience, with argument, and with consideration. By that means and by that method I believe we shall pave the way to a wise and just understanding between England and Ireland, and we shall build up, by the concert of English and Irish opinion, a system by which in Ireland all sects and all interests without distinction shall join together for raising your common country out of its present unhappiness, and its present distraction. We have secured one stage in that journey. I think your reception last night, and the vast audiences on the other side of the water that Lord Ripon and I have addressed, show that one stage of this journey is accomplished. The understanding between England and Ireland is now established. All these proceedings, of which

this to-day is so memorable a part, are a signal and striking indication that we shall not have long to wait before we advance the further stages of this journey. Gentlemen, I am cordially grateful to you for the honour you have done me, and for the kindness with which you have received my remarks."

The motion was then put that the house do adjourn, and the meeting separated.

## PUBLIC MEETING.

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THE PUBLIC MEETING to welcome the Marquis of Ripon and Mr. Morley was held in the largest room in Dublin, the Leinster Hall, and its Annexe, on the evening of Thursday, 2nd February. The rooms were profusely decorated with flags, principal amongst which were Union Jacks and the Irish Harp, and behind the principal platform was displayed a large device—the Royal Arms and the Irish Harp on a green ground, surmounted by the crown, and surrounded by a scroll with the words, “The friendship of two peoples is the safety of both.” The doors were opened at six, two hours before the time at which the proceedings were to commence. Entrance, except in portion of the Annexe, was by pay tickets, the sale of which had, in consequence of the number of applicants, to be stopped to the better portions of the hall for some days previous. The rooms were quickly filled by a large, orderly and enthusiastic audience. The tedium of the time spent in waiting was relieved by the excellent performance of the Phoenix and the Workmen’s Club Bands.

A large body of police, under the charge of Chief Superintendent Mallon and Superintendent Larissy, had charge of the streets leading to the building, and arranged the traffic so as to admit of the easy passage of those seeking ingress to the meeting. The utmost enthusiasm, good order and good humour were manifested by the crowds.

As each prominent member of the National party arrived he was loudly cheered. The distinguished visitors arrived a few minutes before eight o’clock in carriages, accompanied by the Right Hon. S. Walker, Mr. T. Harrington, M.P.; Mr. E. D. Gray, M.P.; and received a hearty ovation. On the arrival of Mr. T. D. Sullivan loud and prolonged cheers were given, mingled with cries of “Down with Balfour and Coercion.”

The arrangements both inside and outside the hall, were perfect, looked to by the following body of Stewards:—

**SPECIAL HONORARY STEWARDS**—Donal Sullivan, M.P.; Joseph F. McCarthy, J.P.; William F. Dennehy, Denis B. Sullivan, B.L.; Thomas Stuart, D. J. Hishon, John B. Nolan, Joseph E. Kenny, M.D., M.P.; H. C. Hartnell.

**HONORARY STEWARDS**—Patrick O’Brien, M.P.; Charles Waters, B.L.; M. C. McInerney, B.L.; Hubert Charles Oldham, William H. Geoghegan, Richard D. O’Callaghan, Michael M’Hugh, M.D.; Alderman Meade, J.P.; Vincent Scully, D. O’Connell Miley, Valentine Kilbride, Edward Cumming, B.L.; Charles Hamilton Teeling, B.L.; Thomas L. O’Shaughnessy, B.L.; James Shanks, T.C.;



Ambrose Plunkett, B.A.; Christopher Friery, James Keegan, E. H. Ennis, B.L.; W. R. Nolan, B.A.; William Swanton, E. P. S. Counsel, B.L., LL.D.; P. A. O'Farrell, Edward M'Swiggan, John Dickson, Laurence J. Dennehy, Henry Keane, Arthur B. Shanks, Douglas Sullivan.\*

Now and again the arrival of a provincial Mayor, marked out from the throng by his chain of office, was greeted with cheers that emphasized the meaning of the presence of these representative personages. A similar reception was accorded to such of the Irish representatives as were generally known to the meeting: and Mr. T. M. Healy, who passed in at a side-door, did not escape the applause to which he is so much accustomed from an Irish audience. From half-past seven to eight the addition to the representative gathering on the platform quickly filled all available space, and by the hour arranged for the commencement of business there filled platform, area, balcony, and gallery, an audience as National in its representative scope as any that has ever assembled within the shores of Ireland. Members of Parliament, clergymen, mayors, aldermen, town councillors, poor law guardians—all the workers of the few representative institutions that exist in Ireland—crowded the platform. No list of names faithfully expresses the full representative character of the gathering. In the reserved portion of the hall, which was nearly all the available floor space, there was scarcely a man who in his own person was not the representative of an interest and a class the welfare of which is bound up in the cause of peaceful, just, and national Government. The presence of more than a sprinkling of ladies gave brilliancy to an occasion wanting in no element of social, political, or national importance. When the gathering was complete the prevailing feeling must have been one of amusement at the desperate fiction of the Disunionists that the wealth and intelligence of Ireland are on the side of disunion. If that be so, then Irish instinct and Irish poverty can work miracles. A burst of thunderous cheering greeted the appearance of Lord Ripon and Mr. Morley, only exceeded by that which later on greeted Mr. Morley's rising. The preliminaries were got through with commendable rapidity. The Right Hon. Samuel Walker, ex-Attorney-General and member of her Majesty's Privy Council, proposed Mr. Balfour's recently released "criminal," Mr. T. D. Sullivan for the chair. Canon Daniel seconded the resolution, and the ex-Lord Mayor took the chair amidst great cheering. In a short speech, delivered with all his characteristic verve, Mr. Sullivan referred to the representative character of the meeting even on the score of wealth. His point as to the reality of the people's interest in the question at issue and the mass of the people's fortune was admirably put, and was applauded by Mr. Morley. Archbishop Walsh's letter was then read, and

\* For the names of the Stewards who so kindly served in the Annexe Meeting, see page 89.

produced a marked effect. Mr. Gray was loudly cheered as he rose to propose the resolution of welcome. He devoted his speech to marking the special character of the visit of sympathy in this hour of Ireland's trial as a mission of pacification. Dr. Kidd seconded the resolution, appearing on a political platform for the first time in his life, brought thither as he declared in his terse style, by the recent experiences "of a tyrannical despotism." When Lord Ripon rose to respond to the resolution the feeling of the audience found vent in a loud and long-sustained demonstration. His speech was delivered with great energy and feeling, and evoked numerous significant responses from the audience. His advertence to the days when he as a young man gave his support to the efforts of Lucas and Duffy on behalf of Ireland, prepared the way for his frank confession that he was a converted Coercionist, but one who believed that the futility of coercive legislation should have been discovered fifteen years ago by Liberal statesmen. His confession was not, however, all apology. He defended his vote for coercion at the time when Ireland threatened revolt. Perhaps one of the most significant features of the evening's demonstration was the admirable spirit in which his declarations on this point was received by the meeting. Equally notable was the spontaneous and thrilling shout of "No," which burst from the meeting at the mention of a not altogether extinguished dread among Englishmen that the spirit of persecution might be revived in Ireland by the concession of liberty. Towards the close of his speech the mention of Mr. Chamberlain's name provoked the most pronounced expression of adverse feeling. But this was quickly changed into one of high good humour when Lord Ripon quietly remarked, "Don't commit yourselves too far; the future may contain things that we don't expect now." His peroration was finely conceived, and listened to with rapt attention, and when he sat down the audience felt that they had been listening to an Englishman who is with the cause of Irish nationality heart and soul, and whose very honour is pledged never to desert or deny his manly service to the flag which his Grand Old Chief has made the flag of the Liberal Party. When Mr. Morley stood up to address the meeting the climax of the popular demonstration was reached. His first words were delivered in a calm, clear tone, which did not, however, conceal the undercurrent of feeling which the extraordinary welcome had stirred. The opening sentences showed that the meeting was about to hear a declaration of an eminently "thorough" description. His reminder to the audience that however grateful they may be to the English statesman who is championing their cause, they should never forget that the Home Rule movement is of Irish origin and Irish growth, prepared the meeting for the subsequent generous reference to the work done by the much-abused Irish leaders, references the

courageous truth of which evoked hearty cheers. His frank and friendly references to Mr. Davitt, and to the theory which Mr. Smith has attempted to read into Mr. Davitt's Limerick speech, were also notable. As he turned to Mr. Davitt, who sat beside him on the platform, and boldly announced his own opinions as to property and its rights, the scene made one long for the coming of a time when the prevalence of a similar temper would make it possible for Irishmen to discuss their projects and principles in fearless but not too hostile controversy. In his enumeration of men who make the brain of that party that is pledged to the Irish cause, Mr. Morley had occasion to mention Lord Spencer's name. It was greeted with loud applause, and the demonstration seemed to touch Mr. Morley specially. It certainly proved that the spectacle of Lord Spencer's magnanimity has worked its good work in Ireland. Mr. Morley's peroration touched the deepest and most serious chord that was struck at the meeting. It was one of the noblest appeals ever made to an Irish audience, and is unlimited in its range. The silence of the meeting during the delivery, and the cheering that marked the close of a noble and encouraging speech, showed the deep effect it had on the meeting. The last resolution was proposed by Professor Galbraith, and seconded by Alderman Kernan. The speech of Mr. Christopher Redington, an Irish landlord, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, was a remarkable one in many ways, and was properly appreciated. The vote was formally seconded by Mr. T. A. Dickson, and then the meeting separated amidst cheers, while the bands played "God Save Ireland."

Amongst those present were:—

The Marquis of Ripon, K.G.; the Right Hon. John Morley, M.P.; the Right Hon. S. Walker, Q.C.; Christopher T. Redington, D.L.; the High Sheriff of Dublin, the Mayor of Cork, the Mayor of Limerick, the Mayor of Waterford, the Mayor of Kilkenny, the Mayor of Sligo, the Mayor of Clonmel, the Mayor of Wexford, the Mayor of Drogheda, the High Sheriff of Drogheda, the High Sheriff of Cheshire, the High Sheriff of Limerick, the High Sheriff of Waterford, the High Sheriff of Kilkenny; E. D. Gray, M.P.; M. J. Kenny, M.P.; W. M. Murphy, M.P.; T. Harrington, M.P.; J. E. Kenny, M.D., M.P.; D. Crilly, M.P.; W. H. K. Redmond, M.P.; J. G. S. McNeill, M.P.; Thomas Mayne, M.P.; E. J. Kennedy, M.P.; James Tuite, M.P.; Joseph G. Biggar, M.P.; T. P. Gill, M.P.; Peter McDonald, M.P.; P. A. Chance, M.P.; Patrick O'Brien, M.P.; Pierce Mahony, M.P.; D. J. Sheehan, M.P.; Denis Kilbride, M.P.; W. J. Corbet, M.P.; T. M. Healy, M.P.; Donal Sullivan, M.P.; John Stack, M.P.; M. McCartan, M.P.; Michael Davitt, Dr. Kidd, Mr. Sergeant Hemphill, The MacDermot, Q.C.; Samuel Plimssoll, Thomas A. Dickson, J.P.; Professor W. F. Barrett, F.R.S.E.; Professor E. P. Wright, T.C.D.; Rev. Professor Galbraith, Ven. Archdeacon Walsh, P.P., Kingstown; Very Rev. Canon Daniel, P.P.; Very Rev. Canon O'Donnell, P.P.; Very Rev. Canon Brock, P.P.; Very Rev. Michael Murphy, P.P., V.G., Kildare; Rev. James Connolly, P.P., St. Kevin's; Rev. P. Convery, Administrator, Belfast; Rev. Dr. Dillon, C.C., Wicklow; Rev. J. A. Jackman, Rev. J. Doherty, Rev. M. Kenny, P.P., Scariff; Rev. E. Cullen, Kingstown; Very Rev. Fr. Lally, P.P.,



Galway ; Rev. J. Hoey, Arran-quay ; Rev. Dr. Murphy, Secretary to the Archbishop ; Rev. W. P. Kearney, Oldcastle ; Rev. R. Mockler, Administrator, Waterford ; Rev. P. J. McCarthy, P.P., Tramore ; Very Rev. Canon O'Hanlon, P.P. ; Rev. J. G. McNeill, Rev. T. Sheridan, O.C.C. ; Rev. George M'Cutcheon, Rector, Kenmare ; Rev. M. O'Mulloy, Rev. P. J. Sheehan, Rev. W. Skelly, P.P., Edgeworthstown ; Rev. P. Galvin, C.C. ; Rev. E. O'Byrne, C.C. ; Rev. Dr. Green, Adm., St. Malachy's, Belfast ; Rev. Dr. Owens, Adm., St. Joseph's, Belfast ; Rev. M. Ryan, P.P., Pallasgreen ; Very Rev. Canon Sheridan, P.P. ; Rev. N. Whateley, O.C.C. ; Rev. A. Walsh, P.P. ; Rev. Mr. M'Entee, Rev. Mr. M'Inerney, C.C., Wicklow ; Rev. Fr. Staples, Rev. T. Carberry, C.C. ; Rev. Fr. Hall, O.C.C. ; Rev. Mr. Healy, Very Rev. Canon Keogh, P.P., Balbriggan ; Rev. Mr. M'Donnell, P.P. ; Rev. Fr. Leyborne, O.C.C. ; Rev. Fr. Davis, O.C.C. ; Rev. D. Heffernan, C.C. ; Very Rev. A. M'Mahon, P.P. ; Rev. P. V. Bolger, Rev. R. Brady, O.M.I. ; Rev. Thos. McGeoy, C.C. ; Rev. J. Byrne, C.C. ; Rev. Fr. Hoey, C.C. Dolphin's Barn ; Rev. Father Bartley, O.C.C. ; Rev. Father Behan, O.C.C. ; Rev. J. Mooney, C.C. ; Rev. Ambrose Sheppard, Rev. Eugene Sheehy, P.P. ; Rev. Matthew Ryan, Herbertstown ; Rev. Father Ridgeway, C.C., Cathedral ; Rev. J. Price, Sandymount ; Rev. P. Gahan, Dalymount ; Rev. E. Dunne, C.C., Harold's Cross ; Rev. Professor Maguire, Maynooth ; Rev. Dr. Burke, C.C., St. Kevin's ; Rev. A. Wall, P.P., Baltinglass ; Rev. J. Baxter, C.C. ; Rev. P. Brady, P.P. ; Rev. P. J. Cleary, Rev. D. Casey, Rev. T. O'Carroll, A. Morley, Mr. St. Quintin, Henry Wigham, W. H. Dodd, Q.C. ; D. O'C. O'Riordan, Q.C. ; Alderman Meade, D. B. Sullivan, B.L. ; T. J. Wall, B.L. ; Alderman Mangan, Drogheda ; Chevalier J. F. Lombard, J.P. ; Commendatore B. J. Alcock, J.P. ; Dr. M'Cullagh, H. Plunket, B.L. ; T. O'K. White, solicitor, Edenderry ; Dr. Edgar Flinn, Dr. Houston, Q.C. ; James Blackwell, J.P., Rathkeale ; Ignatius O'Brien, B.L. ; Myles Kehoe, B.L. ; J. F. M. O'Sullivan, solicitor, Charles O'Connell, B.L. ; Charles Waters, B.L. ; W. J. Doherty, T.C. C.E. ; Dr. Thornley Stoker, R. F. McCoy, P.L.G. ; D. F. Browne, B.L. ; Anthony O'Connor, solicitor ; George Coffey, B.L. ; J. J. O'Meara, T.C. ; D. J. Cogan, T.C. ; J. F. Taylor, Stephen J. Browne, solicitor, Naas ; Mat. O'Flaherty, Croom ; Alderman V. B. Dillon, R. J. McGhee, John Condon, solicitor ; James Goff, solicitor ; Professor Pye, Queen's College, Galway ; Alderman Kernan, Alderman D. Burke, Alderman O'Leary, Alderman Nagle, Alderman Meagher, Alderman Mulligan, H. J. Gill, M.P., T.C. ; R. Toole, T.C. ; — Sheehan, T.C. ; T. Hopkins, T.C. ; P. T. Bermingham, T.C. ; J. B. Healy, T.C. ; Jas. M'Donnell, T.C. ; T. P. Pile, T.C. ; R. Gregg, T.C. ; P. Doran, T.C. ; P. J. Smyth, T.C. ; T. Lenehan, T.C. ; G. Perry, T.C. ; Ernest Harris, LL.D., solicitor ; Alex. H. Shaw, J.P., Limerick ; Professor Cunningham, T.C.D. ; Charles Dawson, T.C. ; John Kennedy, J. Murphy, W. R. Nolan, B.A. ; Michael Devlin, L. M. J. Nolan, B.A., Rathgar ; Edward Hallinan, J.P., Midleton ; M. King, Downpatrick ; Hugh M'Cann, Castlewellan ; Law Smith, LL.D. ; Professor Sollas, T.C.D. ; W. H. Byrne, architect ; Anthony O'Halloran, Castlewellan ; Joseph Ryan, solicitor, Thurles ; J. P. McQuaid, T.C. ; John Doyle, T.C. ; E. M'Mahon, T.C. ; J. Lemass, T.C. ; Edward Doran, T.C. ; M. Flanagan, T.C. ; P. Commis, T.C. ; Dr. Wade, T.C. ; W. Fanagan, T.C. ; J. L. Robinson, C.E., T.C. ; P. Hanlon, P.L.G., Fairyland, Carlow ; R. J. Murphy, M. Governey, T.C., Carlow ; P. J. Molloy, John H. Dunne, Luggacurren ; Charles E. Corcoran, solicitor, Maryborough ; P. Maguire, Roskey ; H. Holahan, T.C. ; Richard Adams, B.L. ; Thomas Fry, D. S. Bulger, J. Beveridge, Town Clerk ; Dr. Laffan, Cashel ; E. F. Donnelly, J.P., Monaghan ; J. Dunne, solicitor ; L. L. Ferdinand, B. Flusk, T.C., Gorey ; Dr. Gogarty, A. Grenell, F. Gilroy, J.P., T.C., Mullingar ; T. Harper, T.C., Enniscorthy ; James Hogan, Glin ; A. E. Kitchen, Ennis ; N. Markey, J.P., Balbriggan ; J. M. Mangan, J.P. ; T. D. Madden, Galway ; E. R. Murphy, Chairman Tralee Board of Guardians ; F. Leonard, S. Gavacan, D. M'Grane,

J. F. Lombard, J.P.; J. A. Barry, Charles Kavanagh, John Reilly, D. J. Costelloe, M. McGovern, Captain Hall, D. Moran, Michael McCarthy, J. P. Hayden, Mullingar; J. A. O'Farrell, W. G. Strype, C.E.; Joseph M'Carroll, T.C.; W. F. Connolly, T. Crosbie, P.L.G.; J. M'Donnell, P.L.G.; M. McGovern, P.L.G.; W. M'Cann, T.C., Kilmainham; Owen M'Nally, B. M'Kernan, Town Clerk, Warrenpoint; Dr. O'Dwyer, Mr. T. Oakes, Leeds; E. P. O'Kelly, Baltinglass Board of Guardians; James Patterson, Glasgow; J. P. Quinn, Dr. Rafferty, J. W. Roche, Castleisland; Count Ryder, A. Smith, John Shaunks, Francis Sheridan, Chairman, Navan Board of Guardians; W. Smyth, Rev. Ambrose Shepherd, Leeds; Councillor Scarth, Leeds; Luke Smith, T.C., Navan; Dr. Dudley White, J. Whitters, T.C., Enniscorthy; D. Hishon, R. J. Barry, B.A., Cork; Bernard Smith, J.P., Ballyjamesduff; Peter Murphy, J.P., Ballyjamesduff; C. P. Winton, Alderman Horgan, Cork; Alderman Madden, Mr. R. Atkins, T.C., Cork; S. Jordan, T.C., Drogheda; P. M'Namara, T.C.; M. Collins, T.C.; J. A. Clarke, T.C.; P. Connolly, Charles Lawler, J. W. Walsh, T.C. Wexford; E. Walsh, Alderman Tighe, Sligo; Alderman Higgins, Sligo; — Dolan, T.C.; — Connolly, T.C.; — Collery, T.C.; D. Begley, Limerick; James O'Mara, T.C.; M. Spain, T.C.; Alderman Dundon, 11. E. Ryan, J. Clune, T.C.; A. C. Wallace, P. S. Connolly, solicitor; W. Spillane, J.P.; C. H. Fitt, J. Lawlor, solicitor; Alderman Redmond, Waterford; Alderman Strange, Alderman Mahony, T. J. Freeman, F. J. Gregg, Dr. R. D. Kenny, David M'Donald, Cork; J. Manning, T.C.; R. Hearne, T.C.; J. Higgins, T.C.; J. W. Howard, solicitor; P. Kent, P. Rowan, T.C., Kilkenny; M. Morrissey, T.C.; J. Meany, T.C.; P. Fitzgerald, T.C.; J. Wade, T.C.; C. J. Kenealy, Edwd. Hughes, J.P., Belfast; Dr. Joseph O'Carroll, J. M. Dickson, B.L.; M. Drummond, B.L.; J. O. Wylie, LL.D., B.L.; C. Gunn, M.D.; Andrew M'Nally Monaghan; P. Rafferty, J.P., T.C.; Patrick Tuohy, B.L.; Peter Gornuley T.C.; J. B. Ross, solicitor; John Treanor, T.C.; Peter Tierney, T.C.; John Corley, Cashel; W. Martin, J.P., Killarney; John Roche, Q.C.; J. J. Healy, John Duckett, Timothy Healy, D. J. O'Connor, J. D. Clifford, J. D. Brosnan, J. M'Crohen, D. Hurley, C. J. Nixon, M.D.; Thomas Donnelly, M.D.; W. G. Doolin, M.A., M.E.; E. P. S. Counsel, B.L.; John Shee, Chairman Carrick-on-Suir Union; G. D. Clancy, solicitor; Joseph F. Martin, Thomas Mackey, D. M'Owen, Michael Shelly, Edward Young, B.A.; Thomas Shillington, J.P., Portadown; J. P. Kavanagh, solicitor; Joseph Hatch, John Butler, James Fanagan, Charles Dowling, P.L.G.; Thomas Smith, M. O'Reilly, Paul Cox, P. Kennan, Laurence O'Kelly, Thomas O'Reilly, M. Murray, J. Campbell, J. H. Gallagher, B.L.; J. F. Grehan, P.L.G.; William Adams, Chairman Tullamore Town Commissioners; J. C. Egan, T.C.; P. Egan, T.C.; J. Hayes, T.C.; C. Quirke, T.C.; Dr. Moorhead, E. Gallagher, Chairman Strabane Town Commissioners; Hugh Maguire, Col. M'Caskell, American Consul; J. P. Nannetti, President Trades' Council; J. J. Clarke, John Simmons, J. P. Quinn, J. Dunn, solicitor; P. J. Kelly, T.C., Wexford; Thomas A. Gartlan, J.P., Chairman Carrickmacross Union; Thomas Phelan, J.P.; John O'Hagan, P. A. Meehan, P.L.G., Maryborough; William Scully, P.L.G.; P. Doran, P.L.G.; J. Connolly, P.L.G.; Peter Flood, Chairman Longford Town Commissioners; P. Kelly, T.C.; Joseph Wilson, T.C.; Thomas Duffy, T.C., P.L.G.; Professor J. H. Stewart, William Russell, P. R. M'Grath, A. J. Plunkett, John M'Cormack, James M'Dermott, James Molloy, James M'Ardle, John J. Conroy, Edward Gleeson, Patrick Kennedy, T. J. Lynch, John T. Quaid, Joseph Delahunt, P. J. Plunkett, Michael Finnegan, Edward Butler, Thomas Finnegan, E. Fenelon, Chairman Naas Union; Edward Cantwell, Chairman Clonmel Union. Newbridge Town Commissioners.—John Malone, Chairman; J. D. Dowling, T.C.; Thomas M'Guinness, T.C.; Joseph Farrell, T.C.; E. Crichton, Town Clerk. Enniscorthy Town Commissioners

—The Chairman. Limerick Board of Guardians.—Patrick Riordan, T.C.; John McInerney, P.L.G.; Bryan O'Donnell, P.L.G.; Thomas O'Farrell, P.L.G.; Thomas Mitchell, P.L.G.; Edward Kirby, P.L.G.; Patrick Finucane, P.L.G.; John MacNamara, P.L.G. Kells Board of Guardians.—James J. Masterson, J.P., Chairman; T. P. McKennan, Vice-Chairman; P. F. Lynch, Deputy Vice-Chairman; Thomas Monaghan, P.L.G.; Richard Reilly, P.L.G.; Richard Allen, P.L.G. Navan Town Commissioners.—The Chairman, the Town Clerk. Dundalk Town Commissioners.—Robert L. Brown, Chairman; Michael Hagerty, T.C.; Henry O'Connell, T.C.; Thomas Roe, T.C.; Edward Ferrar, Town Clerk. Dundalk Harbour Commissioners.—James Murray, Chairman; John F. Farrell, Mountmellick Town Commissioners.—William Scully, Chairman; Thomas Moran, T.C.; P. F. Malone, T.C.; Joseph Griffith, Town Clerk. Cavan Town Commissioners.—John Gannon, J.P., Chairman; Arthur S. Lough, P. J. McManus, William Finlay. Galway Town Commissioners.—The Chairman. Derry Gladstone Liberal Association.—Alexander Moore, J.P., Chairman; Matthew Macauley, P.L.G.; John Mooney, James Gilmore, Rev. J. B. Wallace, M.A.; Rev. Joseph H. Newell, J. F. Bryson, M.D., J.P., J. D. Boyd, Robert Guthrie, J. Horner Eakin, J. H. McIntyre, J.P.; Walter Osborne. Westmeath Independent Club.—John P. Hayden, T.C., President. —Kerrigan, M.D., Coroner; Michael J. Halton, Hon. Sec. Tuam Town Commissioners.—Martin J. Glynn, Chairman; Francis Corbett, Town Clerk. Drumcondra, Glasnevin and Clonliffe Township.—Maurice Butterley, J.P. Chairman; Edward McMahon, T.C.; James Martin, T.C.; Patrick Murray, T.C.; Peter Leech, T.C.; Thomas Connolly, T.C.; Thomas McAuley, T.C.; William J. Doherty, T.C., C.E., J.P.; P. Fitzpatrick, T.C.; Laurence Brady, T.C.; Michael Scally, T.C. The Irish National Foresters' Executive Council.—Joseph Hutchinson, General Secretary. W. H. Beardwood, Thomas Fry, J.P.; G. C. Ashlin, R.H.A.; T. W. Begg, Edward Burke, J.P., T.C., Kingstown; John Cavanagh, Solicitor; Dr. A. G. Chance, M. J. Clery, J.P.; Dr. Coppinger, Dr. Corbett, Dr. Cox, Joseph Dollard, P. Donegan, Thomas Farrell, R.H.A. Abraham Shackleton, J.P.; Louis Ely O'Carroll, B.L.; R. J. Kelly, B.L.; Dr. Joynt, Richard Shackleton, P. A. Lawlor, v.s.; J. J. Farrell, L. J. Scanlan, solicitor; Albert L. Altman, T. J. O'Reilly, D. Croly, M.A.; John Flynn. Cork Harbour Commissioners; T. Walsh, Cork Harbour Commissioners; J. H. Menton, solicitor; P. O'C. White, B.L.; Dr. McArdle, Dr. Gogarty, P. J. Farrelly, T. L. O'Shaughnessy, B.L.; J. McDermot, B.L.; P. C. McGough, solicitor; Ambrose Plunkett, solicitor; Bernard McGlynn, J.P., Lurgan; H. P. Lawlor, J. Carolan, P.L.G.; J. Murphy, D. Scully, R. Jones, J. Rooney, M. Morkan, W. O'Brien, M. Kelly, J. Walker, P. Keegan, M. Coleman, J. O'Neill, C. Brady, T. Kavanagh, J. Whelan, C. F. Hartigan, M. Whelan, W. O'Neill, P. Monks, J. Healy, T. McGann, W. Foley, W. O'Connell Daley, L. Hickey, Dr. E. J. McWeeny, P. S. O'Reilly, Chairman Granard Board of Guardians; John Gannon, J.P., Chairman Cavan Town Commissioners; N. J. Dunne, solicitor, Mullingar; Dr. L. Kerrigan, J. P. Hayden, T.C.; M. J. Halton, Fred Gilroy, T.C.; J. Galvin, Mount Talbot, Roscommon; J. McDonnell, Ballygar; A. McErlean, solicitor, Belfast; Owen O'Loughlen, J. J. White, James McDermott, Patrick Hendrick, J. P. McEvoy, P. V. Hendrick, M. Vaughan, Charles Dowling, Moses Doyle, James Delaney, W. P. Reed, James Finucane, Phillip Gilligan, P. Kenny, M. Anderson, Surgeon Hayes, John McMahon, Q.C.; George Delaney, J. J. O'Callaghan, C.E., M.R.I.A.; A. Devereux, D. V. Donegan, Cork; R. H. Woods, Dr. W. D. White, George Collins, L. Smyth, Magherafelt; Redmond MacDonagh, M.A., etc. The Workmen's Club was represented by Messrs. Peter Devey, Chairman; T. O'Connor, Treasurer; J. W. Moran, M. McNamara, Hon. Secretaries; John Gore, J. J. Graham, James Kearns, Patrick Rydall, M. Sheridan,



E. Thomas, T. Malone, J. Kavanagh, W. Walshe, J. Purcell, J. Brangan, J. Kennedy, D. Howard, J. Byrne, J. Healy, J. O'Brien, C. Saunders, T. Jordan, T. Moran, J. Magenis, P. Moran, P. Carroll, R. Murphy, J. Gaffney, M. Hunt, T. Washington, W. Kenny, J. Handcock, J. Quinlan, J. Dornin, P. Kennedy, Edward Murray, W. Clarke, M. Rogers, T. Daly, E. J. Cullen.

At ten minutes past eight o'clock, the RIGHT HON. S. WALKER, Q.C., coming forward amid cheers, said—"I beg to move that Mr. Sullivan, ex-Lord Mayor of Dublin, do take the chair."

The Very Rev. CANON DANIEL, P.P.—"Ladies and gentlemen, I have been honoured by the Committee of Reception by being asked to second the resolution proposed by my friend, Mr. Walker, that is to invite Mr. T. D. Sullivan to preside over this magnificent and memorable demonstration. I know no words are needed to secure for him from you, from all his fellow-countrymen, fresh from his captivity, strong, unconquered and unconquerable in spirit, an Irish welcome, a truly Irish 'Cead Mile Failthe.'"

Mr. T. D. SULLIVAN, M.P., took the chair, and rising amidst loud applause, said—"Ladies and gentlemen, this magnificent hall, large and spacious as it is, is not sufficient to accommodate—not half sufficient—the crowds of people who desire to be here this evening. We have made arrangements, therefore, for the accommodation of our friends by having an overflow meeting in the annexe; and now I beg to propose that Alderman Dillon preside at the overflow meeting. And now, ladies and gentlemen, fellow-countrymen and fellow-citizens, I need hardly say to you what joy it brings to my heart to be here again amongst you fresh from the cells of Tullamore; to be amongst you here this evening upon this joyful occasion, an occasion that will be memorable in the history of Ireland. I regret, gentlemen, and I know you share my regret, that the chair is not occupied on this occasion by the Lord Mayor of Dublin; but you know that it is not from any want of sympathy with the proceedings that are about to take place that he is absent. His regretted unavoidable absence is caused, we are sorry to say, by illness, from which we hope, with the help of God, he will have a speedy recovery. I will not detain this meeting by many observations. I will only say that a finer meeting than this never assembled in this capital. It is a meeting representative of the citizens of Dublin and the people of Ireland; and, gentlemen, we know and grant and admit that the fellow-citizens and fellow-countrymen of ours who do not at present see their way to join with us, are sufficiently numerous in the city and country to fill this hall pretty nearly as full as it is at present. But we deny that any assembly of Irishmen can be brought into this room more thoroughly or entirely representative of the sentiments and aspirations of the millions of the Irish people. We have heard a good deal about the wealth and station of the gentlemen who filled this hall upon a

former occasion. It seems to me that these gentlemen have been blowing their own trumpets a little too loudly, and setting too high a value on their own importance. They talk about their wealth and station. Let us take them upon the score of wealth. These individuals and gentlemen are not as rich as the people of the country, taken together. We have heard a good deal about bank directors. I do not know whether there are any bank directors here. We would be glad to see them here. But we can do without them. What do these great banking directors and people of that sort do? They trade with the money of the people. It is from the people the wealth comes. It is the people make the wealth, and if these bank directors had not the people at their backs to trade with them and support them, where would their wealth be? I maintain that the people of Ireland, in their millions and their masses, own more wealth and have more interest in the affairs of their country than the classes representing what is called the 'wealth,' and people who are supposed to be the distinguished people. But the affairs of this nation, or the affairs of any other nation, are not going to be, in this age of the world, determined and decided by the few who call themselves the wealth of the country. The hearts of men, the homes of men, and of the humblest man of the country, must be taken into account; and we shall insist upon it that men with honest hearts in their bosoms, with strong arms, and the clever and brilliant brains that God has given them, must not be ignored, but must be considered; and that half a dozen or a dozen wealthy men must not be considered because simply they have a balance at their bankers. They talk of the manufacturers and of the traders and bankers of Ireland and say that their opinions—they pretend to think that their opinions and desires should outweigh the opinions and desires of the masses of the people. We know there was a time in Ireland when the manufacturers and traders—for we had manufacturers and traders then, not mere retailers of foreign products, but the manufacturers of Irish goods—we had them then in this city, and they protested against the Act of Union. Their opinions were all very lightly passed over, and now they think, the paltry remnants of Irish traders and manufacturers, that they must be taken at their own valuation, that what they say about the future of Ireland must be accepted as law and as gospel by the people of England. But when this question is settled as it ought to be, and as it will be settled, the bankers and the traders, the shopkeepers and the manufacturers, will be very glad to do business against us. They will turn by-and-bye, like a flight of swallows on the wing, and they will say by-and-bye that they were Home Rulers all along, but that they did not like to mention it, and that they were happy and delighted that the question has at last been settled, and that peace, contentment and prosperity at last prevail in Ireland. Ladies and gentlemen, some correspondence will now be read

by the Rev. Canon Daniel, well known and highly esteemed by you ; and afterwards your distinguished fellow-citizen, Mr. E. D. Gray, will address the meeting."

The VERY REV. CANON DANIEL, who was received with applause, said—"We have received some letters of apology from our friends. A letter from the Ven. Coadjutor Bishop of Kildare. Dr. Lynch ; a letter from Mr. J. H. M'Carthy, a telegram from Sir Joseph Neale M'Kenna, and a telegram from the priests of Belfast assembled in public meeting, wishing this meeting God-speed and giving a hearty welcome to our distinguished visitors." One from my own Archbishop and your Archbishop from Rome:—

IRISH COLLEGE, ROME,

28th January, 1888.

MY DEAR CANON,

It is a subject of deep regret to me that my absence from Ireland makes it impossible for me to take part personally, as I should have wished to do, in the welcome in which awaits our distinguished visitors, Lord Ripon and Mr. Morley. That the welcome accorded to them will be a heartily enthusiastic one I cannot doubt. It cannot be more heartily enthusiastic than I should wish it to be.

In Lord Ripon and Mr. Morley we welcome two of the foremost politicians of England. And their visit cannot fail to exercise a wide and lasting influence upon the current of political events. But we Irishmen cannot look upon their coming amongst us merely as an event of importance in the world of politics, as an incident in the party struggle for place and power, success in which would seem nowadays to be regarded by many as the true test of soundness, of statesmanship, and of political wisdom.

We welcome them, indeed, as politicians of the foremost rank. We have a special welcome for them as generous, devoted friends of Ireland, whose unswerving fidelity to their venerated chief has made it possible for him to maintain, though at the cost of temporary exclusion of office, the policy to which, through his influence, one of the two great English parties is now unalterably pledged.

But, if I do not altogether mistake the sentiments of our people, Lord Ripon and Mr. Morley will be most heartily welcomed in Ireland with that special welcome so pre-eminently due to those who, amid the present short-lived reign of a policy of strife and bitterness, come to us from the great English people as messengers of reconciliation and of peace.

With a renewed expression of regret for my inability to be in Dublin on so interesting an occasion,

I remain, my dear Canon,

Most sincerely yours,

✠ WILLIAM J. WALSH,

*Archbishop of Dublin.*



TULLOW, CO. CARLOW,  
February 1st, 1888.

DEAR SIR,

I regret very much that I cannot attend the public meeting to be held in the Leinster Hall to-morrow evening. I unite my expression in unison with my countrymen who hate with a God-like hatred the oppression of His favourites, the poor, of a most heartfelt welcome to the two Irish-hearted peacemakers who have come amongst us with the olive branch of peace in their hands. Their memory will be held in benediction by our suffering countrymen as long as they believe in and cherish the Divine beatitude, "Blessed are the peacemakers." I enclose £1 as my mite to the Reception Fund.

Yours faithfully,

✠ J. LYNCH.

30, CHEYNE GARDENS, CHELSEA EMBANKMENT,  
S. W. LONDON, February, 1888.

DEAR SIR,

I greatly regret that it will not be possible for me to be present at the public meeting to be held in the Leinster Hall next Thursday. There is no Irish Nationalist who would not wish to do all in his power to honour such true friends of his country as Lord Ripon and Mr. Morley. Those, who like myself cannot be with you bodily will be with you in spirit.

Believe me, yours sincerely,

JUSTIN HUNTLEY M'CARTHY.

SECRETARIES, RIPON-MORLEY RECEPTION COMMITTEE,  
LEINSTER HALL.

The priests of Belfast, assembled in St. Peter's Presbytery, send their heartfelt greeting to Lord Ripon and the Right Hon. John Morley, on their mission of peace to Ireland, and trust that their coming will prove the beginning of an era of proper union between the sister countries.

(Signed)

REV. JOSEPH O'CONNOR, St. Mary's.  
JAMES M'ARDLE, St. Paul's.  
MICHAEL M'CABE, St. Peter's.  
JAMES M'ILVENNY, St. Malachy's.  
BERNARD FALOONA, St. Patrick's.

CHAIRMAN, RIPON-MORLEY RECEPTION COMMITTEE,  
NASSAU STREET, DUBLIN.

My cordial sympathy. Welcome to distinguished statesmen. Would join you to-day, but not equal to journey in this severe weather.

JOSEPH M'KENNA.

Mr. E. D. GRAY, M.P., who was received with cheers, said—"Mr. Sullivan, ladies, and gentlemen, I shall read to you the resolution which it is my duty to propose:—

That we cordially welcome to Dublin Lord Ripon and Mr. Morley, and tender to them, and through them, to their great chief, Mr. Gladstone, and the English Liberal Party, our warmest thanks for their generous efforts to

restore peace and prosperity to Ireland, and to end the long and sad chapter of Irish misgovernment by the restoration of our Irish Parliament which alone can create between the two countries a true union, based upon the loyalty of a self-governed and contented people.

“ It is indeed, a great honour and a rare privilege for me, as one of the representatives of the metropolis of Ireland, to be permitted on an occasion of this kind to propose at a meeting of such magnitude this resolution of welcome to our distinguished guests. I need not say that I anticipate the reception which you will give to it, and that it will be passed with acclamation. Nor shall I be accused of exaggeration when I assure Lord Ripon and Mr. Morley after the experience which they had last night, to-day, and this evening, that that expression of welcome is not the mere expression of the opinion of this meeting, great and representative as it is, it is not merely an expression of the welcome of the people of Dublin or even of the people inhabiting Ireland, but it is the tendering by the entire Irish race throughout the world of their gratitude for this mission upon which they are now engaged. A nation is very much, and in many respects like an individual; and with an individual it is when he is going through a period of trial, of suffering, of obloquy, of insult, and of outrage that kindness and sympathy touch his heart, and I can say that the heart of the Irish people has been touched by this mission of Lord Ripon and Mr. Morley to Ireland—coming to us at a period of bitter trial, of deep humiliation, and of suffering, to convey to us on the part of their leader, on the part of a great English party, nay, more, on the part, I believe, of the English people, of all that is most worthy in the English people, of all that is living, growing, and of vital force amongst the English people, to offer friendship, to offer good-will, to offer sympathy, to offer help, to offer encouragement, to offer advice and counsel—because they can give to us the assurance that our trials will not be long, and that our triumph in the cause in which we are all engaged cannot be now far distant. It would be but a poor recognition on my part of the honour this great meeting has conferred upon me were I to stand any longer between you and the great treat which is in store for you in the speeches of our distinguished visitors; but I would venture to say one word in reference to the letter we all heard read from the patriotic Archbishop of this diocese. Those who had the audacity to say that, because the signature of the Archbishop was not amongst those of the Reception Committee, that Dr. Walsh in some sense differed from his fellow-countrymen, in this respect, that he was not desirous to identify himself personally, and in his capacity as one of the most trusted leaders of the Irish people, with the National welcome to Lord Ripon and Mr. Morley—these gentlemen were very rash, and I am sure they regret this rashness in venturing to make any such statement. We knew all along that the heart of Dr. Walsh beats in this

respect in unison with the hearts of his fellow-countrymen, as it is in every movement, in every effort for the restitution of our national rights and for the amelioration of the condition of the people. But I think Dr. Walsh has struck in his letter the true keynote of this great historic mission of Lord Ripon and Mr. Morley. It is not a mere party demonstration : it is not a mere effort to substitute one English party for another, or one leader, great, respected, beloved as he may be, for another, much as he may be wanting in these qualifications, so far as a certain section of the people is concerned. It is a higher and a nobler and a greater mission than that. It is a mission of peace, of reconciliation, a mission of goodwill from one nation to another. As such it is accepted by the Irish people, and as such it is reciprocated most heartily and most deeply. I venture to say that since eighteen months ago, when Mr. Gladstone took up the question of Home Rule with a view to creating a real union between the people, based on their recognition of the rights of each, and based on mutual goodwill and mutual respect, that a complete change has taken place in the Irish people in their attitude towards the English people. At long last they see a prospect of ending the feud of centuries, of extending the right hand of friendship held out by the democracy of England, and they are only too anxious to bring their old quarrels to an end ; they yearn deeply for peace and tranquility, and it is in this sense, I think, and as an emblem of the approaching obliteration of the feud that has separated the people so long, that the visit of the distinguished gentlemen whom they welcomed was regarded. It is a token to us that our trials, severe though they may be, difficult as they are to sustain, will be of a short duration ; that the time of our emancipation approaches speedily, that all we have to do is to persevere calmly, openly, resolutely, and peacefully in the path marked out for us, and that soon we will have to welcome an absolute peace between the two countries, and the complete concession of all Ireland has a right to demand—the accomplishment of a real union, real consolidation of a loyal people in a loyal empire. Thus it is that we welcome these gentlemen to-day, and in a manner which could not be possibly exceeded, with great hope and joy and from the bottom of our hearts. I have great pleasure in proposing the resolution.”

The CHAIRMAN—“The resolution will be seconded by Dr. Kidd, an eminent physician of this city, who stands at the very head of his profession.”

Dr. KIDD said—“It affords me very great pleasure indeed to second the resolution proposed by Mr. Gray. I know, sir, that this meeting is assembled here to-night for a better and a greater purpose than to hear me or any of the citizens of Dublin making long harangues. But, sir, I cannot second the resolution or appear here without saying one word in reference to my appear-



ance here. Sir, it is the first time I have appeared on a political platform, and some explanation is due why I, a busy man, and a man whose pursuits lie in very different fields from this, should appear here to-night. Sir, a long and careful consideration has convinced me that a good and well-considered measure of Home Rule is the only efficient means by which this country can be restored to peace and prosperity. I believe, sir, that Irishmen can manage their affairs better than any other man can manage them for them. If anything else were necessary to account for my being here, it is the experience we have had within the last few months of a tyrannical despotism. That, sir, it is that has chiefly caused me to come forward and to express my opinion. I think the cause of Home Rule has now reached a crisis at which it is incumbent on all men to take their side. And I come here, sir, to take this side. I do believe, sir, that our motto here is the true one, that the 'friendship of two peoples is the safety of both,' and I come here to throw in whatever little weight there may be in the humble individual into the scale on the side of uniting the two peoples in friendship, which I trust will be the safety of both."

The CHAIRMAN—"Now, it is my pleasure to put this resolution, which has been proposed by Mr. Gray and seconded by Dr. Kidd. One word, and one word only, will I say in putting this resolution. The idea must have struck many of us, which of the two parties now before the country are engaged in uniting the two peoples? Which of these two parties will succeed in harmonising and uniting the peoples of Ireland and England? Is it the party who is throwing your representatives into jail? Is it the Prime Minister, who cannot open his lips at any meeting without sneering at, and gibing at, and insulting the representatives and people of Ireland. No, surely no."

The resolution was then put to the meeting and declared carried amidst the greatest enthusiasm, and without a single dissentient voice.

The MARQUIS OF RIPON then rose and said—

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen—I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the reception which you have just been good enough to afford to the resolution which has been submitted to you, welcoming my right honorable friend and myself upon this our visit to Dublin. I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, who are here to-night in this great meeting for the cordiality of your welcome, and I take again this opportunity of expressing also my deep gratitude to the great body of the people of Dublin for the extraordinary and spirit-stirring reception which they gave Mr. Morley and myself last evening. Ladies and gentlemen, the spirit and purpose with which my right honorable friend and myself have come amongst you now have been rightly interpreted by Mr. Gray and Dr. Kidd. They

have understood the meaning of our visit and explained it rightly to you. For my own self—if I may be pardoned for speaking anything personal to myself for a moment—my sympathy with the Irish people is not of recent growth. In the Parliament of 1852, when I was a young man, I used to vote with my friend, Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, and the late Frederick Lucas for many a measure, which, if they had been passed, would have spared Ireland great and grievous evils; and since those youthful days I have had a hand, and I am proud to remember it, in most of those great measures which have been passed for the reform of evils in Ireland. But, ladies and gentlemen, I must be candid with you. It is always my custom to speak frankly, and I should be sorry to appear before you under any false pretences, and, therefore, I must remind you that I have been a member of Governments which in their day have passed Coercion Acts for Ireland. I remember one of those measures which was passed at a time when the Government believed that an open outbreak of revolt was imminent in this country. I felt then, and I feel now, that if the circumstances were such as we believed them to be, they were of a nature to justify exceptional legislation. I have also had a hand in other measures of a coercion character passed at a time when there existed in this country considerable agrarian crime. I have come to see now that there was no hope in measures of that description, and I frankly admit to you that I think we ought to have discovered ten or fifteen years ago that there had been ample experience of that description of legislation to prove that it would only end in failure and in the real aggravation of the evils of the country. Now, ladies and gentlemen, I have made to you my confession, and you know exactly with whom you have to deal. But there is one thing to which, thank God, I have never been a party, and that is to the passing of a perpetual Coercion Act for Ireland. If I have had a hand in the past in any exceptional legislation it was always of a temporary character, intended to meet what we believed to be a temporary emergency; but I have never given the slightest countenance, and I never would have given the slightest countenance to perpetual coercion, because it would have been contrary to all the political principles I have professed, and, according to my judgment, to the fundamental principles of the Liberal creed, if I had supported any measure for placing the Irish people in a position of permanent inferiority with respect to their fellow subjects in England and Scotland, or for making it a part of the constitutional arrangements of this country that some of the most fundamental and cherished liberties of Ireland should be placed at the mercy of any Executive Government. Ladies and Gentlemen, I was not in England at the time when the last Coercion Bills of 1881 and 1882 were passed. I was in a distant land, but I watched the results and consequences of those measures with a keen and painful interest; and distant though I was from

these shores, but seeing perhaps what was going on here with a more impartial eye than those actually engaged in the heat of the contest, I came to the conclusion that from that description of policy there was no hope of success, and that I for my part would no longer have a hand in any measure of that kind—that I at least would cast aside that which Lord Carnarvon so justly described as the miserable habit of repression, and would look out for some better way. Alas that better way has not yet been admitted by Parliament, and you are now living under the Eighty-seventh Coercion Bill, which is being administered with a bitterness at once paltry and vindictive, which will mark with the stamp of utter failure this worn out and discredited system. Now, ladies and gentleman, I hope you will pardon me for anything in the nature of egotism in these personal reminiscences. As I said before, my main object was not to come before you to-night with anything in the nature of a false pretence. And clearing away these points I can now come to tell you why my right honorable friend and myself have come amongst you on this important and grave occasion.

“I observe that, speaking the other day at Birmingham, the Home Secretary, Mr. Matthews, told his constituents that we were coming here to support the fainting hearts of our friends. Now, ladies and gentlemen, as I look around this great meeting, as I remember what I saw yesterday as I entered your city, I confess I do not see any signs of faint hearts. I was very sure when I read that remark of Mr. Matthews, that there was nothing of the kind to be seen amongst the friends of Home Rule in Ireland. I felt that before I crossed the Channel, and I know it now. We have come thus among you, not to support faint hearts; no, but to assure you of the sympathy of those with whom we act in public life in England. We have come here to tell you that we believe we are justified in saying that you have with you in your present trials the deep sympathy of the great Liberal party of Great Britain, that they are watching the course of events in this country with the keenest and closest interest, and that those events are making upon their minds a deep and lasting impression. And we have come here for another purpose, namely, to tell you that those with whom we act having taken up this cause of Home Rule, mean to go through with it, that we will not desert you nor forsake you, but that we will hold on with the proverbial tenacity of John Bull until we have fulfilled our purpose and accomplished our end; and I need, perhaps, not remind you, ladies and gentlemen, that in the proud history of the Liberal party there is no record, so far as I remember, of any great measure which they have advocated not having been finally carried. I have gone, ladies and gentlemen, about a good deal in various parts of England, and I have even penetrated into Scotland, during the last autumn and winter, and



I believe that that course of proceeding on my part has not been altogether acceptable to some of my critics of the Tory Press. But now I will tell you what has been the result of the observations that I have made and of the intercourse which I have had with the local leaders of the Liberal party from the north to the south and from the east to the west. I will not exaggerate, I will rather endeavour to understate the results of my inquiries, because the last thing I would wish to do would be to raise in your hearts any hopes that I do not believe will in all human probability be realised. Now, as I have visited different places, I have undoubtedly found signs that many of those who stood aloof from the policy of Home Rule at the election of 1886 are coming round to the accepted policy of the Liberal party. I don't wish to exaggerate this; you will only find it out really when you come to a new general election. But most of the bye-elections that we have had have been signal proofs of this truth; and I have found in every part of the country men here and there, men of importance in their respective localities, who having stood apart from us in 1886 have been prepared to join with us and work with us in 1887 and 1888; but if I cannot safely measure the extent to which this salutary return of our former friends has gone, I can speak, I think with absolute certainty upon another point. I have found everywhere that the solid mass of the Liberal party in Great Britain have made this question of Home Rule already their own; that they have come to a fixed—nay, I may say, a stern determination that they will go through with this business until they succeed. In 1886, to a very great extent, doubtless, men followed, and followed wisely, the lead of our tried and experienced leader, Mr. Gladstone. But the principle of Home Rule has now penetrated into their own individual minds, and they have now, to use an American phrase, made it a prominent plank in the Liberal platform. Then, ladies and gentlemen, I have found another thing in this my peripatetic experience. I have found what a deep and growing impression has been made upon the minds of the masses of England by the events which occurred during the former winter and last summer and this autumn and winter in this country. Remember that the masses of the English people in the past have not been responsible for Irish misgovernment. They had heard nothing about it, and if they had known it they would have no power to remedy it. But now they have the power, and they are slowly awakening to the knowledge. Do not be hasty with them. Do not be impatient. We are a slow people, while the Irish people are very quick; but if we are slow we are very sure, and if once we take into our minds the real facts of the case, which have been exposed of late as taking place within your country, there can be no doubt what will be the determination of the generous hearted people of Great Britain. Now, ladies and gentlemen, in the face of such things

as these ; in the face of the fact that, at all events, a very large portion, and, I honestly believe now, the majority of the people of England condemn the present policy and desire a policy of Home Rule, what is it that keeps up the spirit of our opponents and makes them pursue their fatal course ? I believe that the best of them hope to tire you out, and the worst of them hope to goad you into violence. Now, I am very confident that you will disappoint the hopes of both sections.

“ You will never be tired out. You will not give up your national aspirations. The whole history of the Irish makes that to my mind a certainty. Centuries of persecution, bitter and cruel, only ended in confirming the attachment of the great majority of the Irish people to the faith of their fathers. Generations of coercion, from 1800 to 1888, have not extinguished in the breasts of a single Irishman, nor in the breasts of a single Irishwoman, the love of their lost Legislature and their desire of self-government. And if it has been so amidst all the trials of the past, when the people of England were alienated from you, and neither understood your wants, nor regarded your desires, why in the world should you give up those hopes and those aspirations now when you have on your side at all events a very large proportion of the English people—when you have upon your side one of the great parties of the State, and when, if I can read the signs of the times at all—if I can read some of the signs that we have on this platform to-night, the day is near at hand when your hopes will be crowned with success and when your cause will triumph. But, ladies and gentlemen, neither will you, I am sure, allow your bitter enemies, your worst enemies, to enjoy the signal triumph of forcing you into acts of violence. Let no provocations excite you, let no sufferings madden you. Remember that you cannot injure your country more deeply than by giving way to any violence or to want of patience in your trials. Crime and outrage, ladies and gentlemen, of every description are, we all know, the gravest sins in the sight of God. They are great offences, which human society, for its very existence, is bound to punish, but in addition to this at the present time they are acts of the foulest treason to the cause of Ireland. And they are of all things, that which is most likely to wreck her fairest hopes. Ladies and gentleman, the story of past agrarian outrages in this country is the most efficient weapon which is now wielded by the opponents of Home Rule in England. It is, indeed, their only weapon, and they resort to it without scruple. I can tell you that such a grievous event as that which was reported in Monday's papers, of that cruel and foul murder which took place in the county of Kerry, does more to damage the cause of Home Rule in England than all the efforts of the combined forces of the Government and of Lord Hartington. The records of the past are searched by unscrupulous men, and every dark deed they

may unearth is brought up and used to dishonour and disgrace the Irish people. I am often ashamed as an Englishman of the manner in which writers and speakers across the Channel have been using individual crimes for the purpose of bringing general and sweeping charges against the Irish people—at the way in which they have been resorting to gross and foul calumnies of individuals and of the nation, and at the mode in which they have forgotten the decencies of political controversy, and have employed without scruple and without shame every description of misrepresentation. Why have they taken this course? Partly, I think, because they have begun to recognise that they are on the losing side, and when men know that they are apt to lose their temper, and to forget those ordinary courtesies which they owe to their political opponents. But also, I cannot abstain from saying, and I say it with deep regret, because there are amongst them unscrupulous men who resort to these proceedings, I cannot doubt, in the hope that they may thereby irritate and excite the people of this country—that they may urge them to extreme and violent courses. Now, ladies and gentlemen, it is no use to argue by words with people of that kind. Even the most powerful leaders which my honorable friend near me could publish in the *Freeman's Journal* would have no effect with these men. The practical answer is the true answer to them. Keep your patience; bear for a time, and it will be a short time in the history of a nation, every evil that may be now upon you, and wrest from the hand of your bitter foes their most powerful and their sharpest weapon by the peacefulness and tranquillity which shall exist throughout the land. I exhort you, therefore, ladies and gentlemen, to set your faces like a flint against every description of crime and outrage, and to bring to bear upon those worst enemies of your country—the men who perpetrate deeds of this kind—the full force of public opinion. I exhort you to do it for the sake of your country and your country's cause.

“Now, ladies and gentlemen, there are some who have a great dread and dislike of the national aspirations of the Irish people. Lord Hartington has declared that he will be no party to granting to Ireland the smallest modicum of reform even of her system of local self-government in municipalities or counties or baronies as long as the Irish people retain their national aspirations. I take a totally different view of these national aspirations of yours, and I urge you to cherish them. To my mind they do you honour; you are an historic people and you are right to hold in respect and to love the noble traditions of your race. If you were to abandon them you would be a base and ignoble people. The object of those who, like my right honourable friend and myself, are advocates of Home Rule for Ireland, is not to overthrow, not to eradicate, but to satisfy all that is true and reasonable in those national aspirations. National aspirations have shown



themselves a mighty power throughout the world in our own days. And it is surely the part of a true statesman to make use of a great power of this kind. If he does not know how to deal with it he has no right to rule in these days. If he does understand its force and comprehend its meaning then he may make it a great instrument of his policy, and it is our firm belief that we can, if power be given to us by our countrymen, so use your national aspirations, as to make them the foremost security of the unity of the empire.

"Ladies and gentlemen, we are no separatists, and those who call us so know it well. It is our great object—one of the main aims and purposes of our policy—to eradicate from the minds of the Irish people every thought of separation. We are very well aware that there have been in the past patriotic Irishmen, leaders of Irish opinion, who have advocated separation from England. We do not attempt to ignore the fact or foolishly to conceal it from ourselves, but what we do say is that we believe that by the policy of which we are the supporters and the friends we can put an end to such desires and to such tendencies among the people of Ireland, and bring them to view their connection with Great Britain as a benefit to both countries. Now, ladies and gentlemen, whoever may have advocated or dreamt of separation at some past time, or if there be any such left amongst you now who still cherish any such desire, I would ask them this single question. Can they, as rational men, deny or doubt the great substantial advantages to both countries which result from the connection between Great Britain and Ireland? The benefits are countless, of all descriptions, and a policy of separation is of necessity a policy of despair; it is a policy which any wise or righteous man would only advocate if he had come to have lost all hope of obtaining justice for Ireland from the English people. And we desire and we are struggling to give you that justice, and thus to put an end for ever to any possibility of separation.

"Now, ladies and gentlemen, I would like for one moment to be permitted to ask you what any of you think is likely to be the outcome of the present policy which is being pursued in this country. Do you believe that that policy can by any possibility promote the peace or the prosperity of Ireland? A policy of perpetual coercion is a policy of perpetual discontent, of continual unrest and of ceaseless uncertainty, and a return of prosperity under such conditions as that seems to me to be altogether hopeless. Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen in this hall boasted of the wealth of those who were gathered round them. Our chairman to-night has dealt with that subject. I am not inclined to appraise this great and intelligent audience, or to attempt to gauge the depth of your individual pockets; but of this I am very sure, unless I am wholly deceived, that there are men here by the hundreds who have a substantial stake in the country—not a stake of the magnitude of your largest bankers, your

most extensive brewers, but a stake as real as any that they possess, and a stake to which a permanent want of peace and tranquillity in Ireland must be even more fatal than it can be to the great capitalists of the land. I ask you, therefore, seriously to reflect what elements the present policy contains of hope for the future. I confess I can see no such elements. Eighty-seven years of failure do not encourage a spirit of hopefulness, and I am firmly convinced that until you give the Irish people the right to manage their own affairs, the trade and commerce of this country will never be found to be in that prosperous and flourishing condition to which the resources of your island entitle it. Do those who denounce with so much terror the bare conception of an Irish Legislature and an Irish Executive, do they really believe that the Irish people would desire to lose the support of wealth, and would be indifferent to progress and prosperity and industry? I believe nothing of the kind. On the contrary, if I do not altogether mistake in my forecast of Home Rule, I believe that the Irish Government would do its utmost to promote the prosperity of your commerce and your industry, and thereby to relieve that crushing pressure upon the land which is one of the worst evils of your country. I think those who speak of the prospects of Irish Government do not consider the wonderful effect of responsibility. It is a very different thing when you have nothing whatever to do with the Government to speak upon a public question to what it is when you have the heavy weight of responsibility upon your back, and when you have to deal with the complicated questions which will come rushing upon the Irish Administration. Mr. Gladstone's bill contained special clauses for the representation of the wealthier classes and for the protection of minorities—clauses suitable to the circumstances of Ireland, and which certainly go further than we in these democratic days would think of proposing for England. We are, of course, not pledged to the details of its clauses, but to the principle we are pledged. We are pledged to give that security so necessary for the prosperity of this country to men of wealth, and to give that protection, that reasonable protection, to all minorities; to that principle we are bound. But, ladies and gentlemen, there is certainly one thing which we will not do for any minority in Ireland or anywhere else—we will not give it that right of veto which a distinguished statesman recently suggested on the occasion of his visit to Belfast.

“Now, I must conclude in a moment what I have to say, but there is one other point upon which I wish to make some observations. There is one fear in regard to the consequences of Home Rule which is a real and honest fear in the minds of many Englishmen, and that is the fear that the Catholic majority of this country would act with injustice to the Protestant minority if they had Home Rule (no, no). Yes, gentlemen, that is the

answer which I always make when that fear is propounded. I am accustomed to tell the Protestants of England and Scotland that their fear that the just interests and rights of the Protestants of Ireland would suffer at the hands of their Catholic fellow-countrymen is unfounded, and I am in the habit of appealing to the experience of your municipal institutions and to the fact that several of your representatives at the present moment are professors of the Protestant creed, and that so many of the leaders of the Irish Nationalist party have been Protestants themselves. And I think I might appeal to this great meeting, and to those who sit upon this platform, to show that it is not the Catholics of Ireland only who are favourable to Home Rule—to show that there are men whose Protestantism nobody can doubt, who do not entertain any of these fears. But, ladies and gentlemen, there is one thing which I am accustomed to tell people in England when speaking on this subject, and that is that you, the Irish people, are a quick-witted and intelligent race, and that you know very well that if you were to lift your finger when you get Home Rule to do an act of injustice to your Protestant fellow-countrymen the English people would not allow it—they would come in, and sooner than it should be done they would undo their own work. I am accustomed to say in England also, as I say to you here, that Catholic though I am, and Home Ruler though I am, my most earnest support would in such an impossible case be given to those who would come forward to prevent injustice to any man in this country. But, ladies and gentlemen, these fears are chimerical. The Irish nation is not a nation of fools. I know that a short time ago the Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking in this hall, called the majority of the Irish people lunatics. But I don't believe that they are either fools or lunatics, and they must be both if they were to attempt under cover of Home Rule to do anything which would be unjust towards their Protestant fellow-countrymen. The very foundation of any practicable system of Home Rule is equal rights for all and ascendancy for none. Such then, ladies and gentlemen, is the Home Rule which we are here to advocate. This is what we mean by Home Rule—we mean control of Irish affairs by the Irish people. We mean equal rights for all. We mean the destruction of the spirit of separation and the strengthening of the spirit of union. We desire to put an end to the policy that Mr. Chamberlain three years ago (groans and hisses)—don't commit yourselves too far—the future may contain things that we don't expect now.

“I say we are here to destroy the policy of the absurd and irritating anachronism called Dublin Castle, and, respecting the history, the traditions, and the hopes of Ireland, to give to the Irish people the rich blessings of self-government. For this high end the Liberal Party of Great Britain will not cease to labour. We will not faint nor tire till the victory is won. With us the granting



of a free, substantial, honest, self-government for the Irish people has become a point of honour, and to secure it for you will be one of our foremost aims. We feel that in fighting this battle we are contending not for your sakes alone. Our reputation, our interests are at stake. The past government of Ireland has been a foul blot on the fair escutcheon of England, and we are determined to wipe it out. The present condition of Ireland tarnishes our fame and is injurious to our interests. We have come to look the discreditable past and the dark present boldly in the face. We find them marked by failure, stained with blood, and soiled by tears, and we have turned from them with sorrow and with shame. But as we have done so, we have beheld the first glimmering dawn of a nobler and a happier day, when the sun of justice as it shines out from above England in the east will, as we believe, disperse at no lengthened time those gathered mists of suffering and of wrong which have for so many generations overspread this fair western isle. This hope, ladies and gentlemen, is no offspring of a romantic enthusiasm, no illusion of a tardy repentance. It is founded on the well-tested principles of the Liberal creed, and justified by the practical teaching of all our colonial experiences. We offer it to-day for your support amid your trials as a ground for confidence and an encouragement to patience. We have come in the earnest trust that we may be able to do some little to hasten the advent of this better time, and to render the union between Great Britain and Ireland sound, permanent, and unassailable—a real union of affections and of interests, not merely written upon the barren pages of the Statute Book, but engraved on the living hearts of free, generous, and friendly nations.”

Mr. MORLEY, on coming forward, said—

“Mr. Sullivan, Ladies and Gentlemen, the reception which you have just been kind enough to give me is a worthy sequel to the extraordinary demonstration of welcome which you extended to my noble friend and myself last night. My only fear is lest in your desire to do honour to us, your English friends, you should for a moment forget, what I at least will never forget, that this great movement, a crisis of which we are rapidly approaching, was after all started by your own countrymen, and will, by you and your countrymen have to be carried through to its end. Much, I admit, does depend upon English opinion, but English opinion in turn depends in no small degree upon the action and policy of you and your leaders.

“Now, not long ago there was a meeting held in this hall at which two English statesmen of an opposite camp ventured to address an Irish audience, and there was a tremendous stir made about it in the columns of influential London newspapers—column after column of enthusiastic and rather excited description was

given to that meeting. But one of your own number, I think, said, 'Very well, and what division of Dublin are they going to carry?' Gentlemen, I belong to the constitutional party, and the constitution of our realm is that representation is to decide questions of government, and so long as those gentlemen can carry no seat in the City of Dublin, I venture to think that we have a right to assume that the city of Dublin, like all other cities in Ireland, except one, is on our side. I say that there was a meeting after our two opponents were here; there was a meeting of a body called the Liberal Union. I won't answer for it, but I was told that the meeting, to which great prominence was given in certain channels of communication, consisted of eight persons, four of whom were pairs of brothers, and I saw to-day that in the same channels of communication as much importance is attached to a meeting of this same Liberal Union yesterday as to that most extraordinary and remarkable demonstration which we witnessed last night. I may say, regarding the cordiality of your welcome to us, that we in England too have not been slow to welcome your countrymen when they have been kind enough to come and address us. You have given us to-night a splendid welcome, and it is pleasant to recall that some of your leaders have received as cordial a welcome from equally great and important audiences in England and in Scotland.

"I am sorry that my first occasion of addressing an Irish audience on this scale, for I never spoke in Ireland until yesterday afternoon, that my first occasion of addressing an Irish audience should be at a moment when, as the Archbishop says in his letter, the air is full with strife and bitterness. We are told that the unfortunate policy which, as we maintain, is producing that strife and bitterness—we are told that this policy is a great success. I cannot help thinking that the men who make this assertion must have some considerable misgivings when they find, for example, a man in the position of Dr. Kidd coming forward and boldly calling that policy by its true name, 'a tyrannical despotism.' Has the policy of coercion succeeded in its objects? We were told in the House of Commons that the object and justification of the Coercion Act was the suppression of crime and the putting down of outrage. I should like to know, and before many days Lord Ripon and myself will find out—I should like to know how it has facilitated in a single instance the detection of an outrage. I should like to know how it has furnished means that were not available by the common law. I should like to know how many times were the secret inquiry clauses put into force. I believe only once, and the result of that is yet to be seen. Has it procured the payment of rent that would not otherwise have been paid? I think not a shilling. Has there been, in consequence of Coercion, a single acre of

derelict land taken into occupation, a single one of those farms which lie like water-logged ships? I doubt if there has been an acre or a farm. I am not saying these things in exultation. I am saying them because we must test this policy by the results which were predicted from it. Has it broken the League? I am told by those who ought to know that it has not destroyed a branch, that it has not lost a single member nor a shilling of subscription. No doubt, some cases of boycotting have been punished by proceedings taken under this Act, but I do not think the Coercion Act is the explanation. Lord Salisbury will be proud of his foresight, because he told the country in October, 1885, that he did not believe that Acts of Parliament were fitted for putting down such offences as boycotting. Let them show us some fruits of the policy of coercion which can be tested and can be measured, and show us how after all their proceedings against a few score of peasants, against a few dozen newspaper people, against a few priests, against a few members of Parliament—let them show us that they have advanced an inch on the road to the grand pacification which they promised us. Why, even the meeting for which my friend Mr. Blunt is undergoing imprisonment was, if I am not mistaken, a meeting which could have been dealt with, though in a different manner, by ordinary statute law.

“There is another aspect of coercion policy besides its failure, viewed as a great instrument of Government—there is the effect that it has had upon feeling in Ireland. They say they have restored order. What sort of order is it that has been restored by locking up such a man as my friend Mr. Sullivan? Gentlemen, it is not that we meant when we said that social order was the aim of the Home Rule policy. Their policy has so far been a failure. It has raised obstructions to pacification, but these obstructions it will be the business of the party of which Lord Ripon and I are spokesmen on this occasion to remove, when the time comes, and the next general election is very likely to bring that time. My last speech spoken on the last afternoon of the session, was a protest. As I protested then so I protest now against treating men who have been guilty of no degrading crime with all those humiliating indignities which might perhaps be spared those who have committed degrading crime, but which assuredly are most odious, as they are certainly most impolitic, in the case of men whose only fault has been an excess of zeal for the down-trodden and oppressed of their own country. Gentlemen, I cannot help saying that it seems to me, taken from the point of view of a rational and sensible statesmanship, that the policy rashly adopted in substitution of ours has been a pitiful and cruel farce. Yes, a pitiful and cruel farce, and I think I may safely say to you that there are even many Tories who join with all Liberals in viewing such an



administration, and such tactics, as disgusting as an instrument of Government, and contemptible as a measure of policy. I, no doubt, will be taken to task for these words; but as you had in this hall not so long ago one ex-Chief Secretary who came to assure his political friends that victory was theirs, so I think there can be no great harm in another ex-Chief Secretary coming and giving you his deliberate assurance, not lightly, that this movement in the Liberal party in favour of Self-Government for Ireland is not a mere stratagem in a political campaign. It is the conduct of men who know what they are about, and who mean what they say. It is no illusion this time. This time the Liberal party mean business. It is not only a few harum-scarum enthusiasts, revolutionaries, not even a few literary doctrinaires, who now espouse this cause. It is men in the party who have had such a close and intimate acquaintance with Ireland as Lord Spencer. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, you will pardon me for saying that I am glad to hear that cheer, because after all Ireland owes much this moment to Lord Spencer. I say it is not merely harum-scarums, but men who have such intimate knowledge of Ireland as Lord Spencer—men who have such intimate knowledge of the Empire and the world, as Lord Rosebery—men of such close mastery of Parliamentary details as Lord Hampden—men so well versed in public affairs as Sir William Harcourt—men so versed in law and all its niceties and intricacies as Lord Herschell and that true patriot, Sir Charles Russell. In spite of this attitude of the Liberal party, we are told by Lord Derby that if we only wait all will pass away. ‘People,’ he said, ‘soon cease to cry for what they know to be out of reach, and if the Irish find that they cannot have Home Rule they will learn to go without it.’ Well, I am not so sure of that. I am not sure that you will learn to go without it under any circumstances. I am not sure that you will learn to go without it even if Englishmen and Scotchmen were all of one mind against you. But Great Britain is not of one mind in refusing self-government to you. Great Britain never again will be of one mind in refusing it. Do they suppose that after all that those who desire self-government have gone through during this century, aye and for some centuries before—do they suppose that now that half and perhaps more than half the people of Great Britain are on your side, do they suppose now that you are going to believe that it is no use crying for it, and that you will never get the object on which we know, and on which you have shown you have set your hearts? They say that a minority of three millions ought to yield to a majority of thirty-three millions. That is a very extraordinary calculation, because there are not thirty-three millions against you. There is only a very small number of voters indeed, comparatively speaking, a mere infinitesimal figure compared with thirty-three millions—a very small number of voters, indeed, that is needed

to turn the scale at the next election. Gentlemen, Mr. Gladstone has won eternal honour, because he first among English statesmen roused the conscience and the common sense of Great Britain on this question. But the conscience and the common sense once roused will never sleep or slumber again until Irishmen have been entrusted with the management of their own affairs and have conceded to them their rightful place in the great organisation of the empire.

"They say that when the time comes, and it will certainly come all the sooner for the futile violence of the present Administration—if the time comes when the English constituencies make up their mind that the experiment of self-government for Ireland must be tried, the Liberal party will go to pieces in the details connected with the settlement of the question. I myself have no fears and no apprehensions of that kind. When the time comes, Liberal politicians of every rank will be so impressed with the urgency of the case, that they will know how to sink narrow differences on non-essential points, and will insist on the work being performed in a practical and business-like way. And when the constituencies—and I say it for the comfort and consolation of Colonel Saunderson, who thinks that when we come to pass Home Rule we shall fall out amongst ourselves—when the constituencies have a chance of sending a majority to Parliament in favour of giving Ireland a thorough system of real effective self-government, there is quite common sense enough, and quite practical capacity enough in the Liberal party. The party will not be alone, but will act in concert with Irish opinion and judgment. When that opinion and judgment comes to be considered, from the memorable experience of which no one knows more than I do—from the very memorable experience of 1886—that opinion and judgment will be found, as it was then found, as practical and reasonable as to details as any Englishman or any Irishman could desire.

"Gentlemen, I should like to ask who is the better for the policy that is being pursued? I should like to say a word to the landlords, and it is not an unkind word, because, if we are come here for anything, we came to use language that shall re-unite and shall not divide Irishmen. I would like to ask the landlords in all sincerity what have they gained? They talk of Irish tenants being duped by agitators. I wonder if some of them do not ask themselves whether they are not duped by the Tory Prime Minister. What have the Tories done for them after all? The property of the landlords is, or a large portion of it is, being dealt with as people eat an artichoke—it is being eaten leaf by leaf. They are not suffering more than the English landlords, it is true, but at any rate Tory policy, Tory Ministers, and their fine Tory Coercion Act has done not one thing for them that could not have been done without it,

and done without exasperating their own countrymen. An Irish nobleman, about thirty-five years ago, said to an English traveller—‘Acts of Parliament for Ireland are among the most approved weapons of party warfare in England without the least reference’—and mark you it was an Irish nobleman and not an agitator said this—‘without the least reference to its effects on the prosperity or security of this country.’ I have heard many an Irish landlord say the same thing in private. They were saying it in 1853, and they are saying it now in 1888. I say that no more damaging accusation could be made against the legislative union than the statement of this Irish landlord. The Irish landlords are going on Friday to see the Prime Minister. They have been to see him before, and they will come away as they have come away before, with very cold comfort. The Prime Minister stated the other day that Mr. Gladstone by his land legislation had put him in a toboggan; and if you are in a toboggan you must go down the slide. Yes, and when they get to the bottom of the slide the Irish landlord will find that his Tory friends have tilted him out.

“What has Ulster gained by the policy of Coercion and the policy of her Majesty’s present advisers? The other day the Liberal Association in Ulster passed a resolution which they placed in the hands of Lord Hartington praying for an extension of local government. Lord Hartington has plainly said that they cannot have it. Then I appeal to another section in Ulster—the tenant-farmers of Ulster. What have they gained? One of their first objects is to become the owners of their farms. We know now that the Tory Government is not going to introduce a purchase measure, and that they have no chance whatever of becoming the owners of their farms.

“Now, I am going to answer a question that was put to me by the leader of the House of Commons two or three days ago. I have had various speeches made for me since my visit to Ireland was announced. The *Irish Times* was kind enough to make the speech which they thought it would be very becoming in me to make. The *London Standard* pointed out various remarks which they thought I might make in Dublin with great advantage to my own reputation and with great advantage to you. I shall take the liberty of making my own speech, and answer this question which has been put to me. The leader of the House of Commons asked me whether I intended—this is the form of his question—to uproot landlords and extirpate all property in Ireland? Well, I think in the first place I am the last man to whom this question about the landlords ought to have been put, because, as some of you may know, I have got into trouble occasionally with my own friends because I have insisted upon a settlement of the land question accompanying a settlement of the Home Rule question.



Therefore I think it is rather hard that I should have been asked whether I am in favour of uprooting the landlords and extirpating their property. In the second place if I am the last man to whom the question ought to be put ; Mr. Smith is the last man who ought to put it, and I will tell you why. Mr. Smith is an important member of a Government which has just announced that its policy is to abolish dual ownership. Well, of the two owners of land, they are not, I presume, going to abolish the man who cultivates the soil ; therefore it is they who are going to uproot the landlords. But Mr. Smith put a point to his question which I am not going to shirk. He referred to a speech which was made not long ago by Mr. Davitt. Mr. Smith said—I don't take his word for it—that this speech was an open advocacy of a Socialistic revolt that would end in extirpating all rights of property. Well, now, gentlemen, I had made up my mind to say this in the absence of Mr. Davitt, and I don't know why I should not say it in his presence. If he will allow me to say so without impertinence, I have a great regard for his frankness, for his manliness in the discussion of Irish questions. What I have got to say is that if he is for a Socialistic revolt extirpating property, I am not. But I want to know—and he will agree with me—what has this got to do with Home Rule ? I want to know what this has got to do with the great controversy of setting up a Parliament in Dublin. Consider what would happen ? Men who are in favour—if there are such, and I don't for a moment say Mr. Davitt is one—but if there are men in favour of the Socialistic revolt, in favour of the extirpation of property, if they get seats in a Dublin Parliament, they would bring forward a motion for extirpating property ; and those who think as I do—perhaps I myself if I represented a division in Dublin—should take the other side, we should argue the question, we should thrash it out. And I venture to say this—and I appeal to you if I am not right, if as I assume there had been a great extension of the system of peasant proprietorship in Ireland—there is not an assemblage in Europe or in the civilised world where a motion for destroying property would be so emphatically rejected as in a Parliament in College Green. (Loud cheers).

“Gentlemen, I do not know why we should be afraid of talking to each other frankly on matters on which we may differ. I think there has been a great deal too much timidity amongst Irishmen in talking about their differences. I say it would be in Ireland as in England. In England, too, there are plenty of men who hold Socialistic views on the one hand, and there are others who hold exaggerated notions of the rights of property on the other hand. But between the two is the sober-minded mass of the English people. So in Ireland, extreme men on the one side, and extreme men, such as Orangemen and the like, on the other, would have between them the great mass of the people of Ireland, shrewd, astute, and, as Lord Ripon said, no fools, knowing

very well what they were about. Why should not the same moderation of policy be observed, the same prudence, the same care in your Irish Parliament on these questions of property, as would be in our own English Parliament? Their grievances have made the Irish people discontented, but I don't believe for an instant that they cherish mistaken schemes about property any more than they cherish idle and visionary schemes of separation.

"I know that dangerous language has been used about the connection between England and Ireland, dangerous language, violent language, no doubt. When the path seems desperate, men whose hearts are in the battle are very apt to use desperate language. That is one of the misfortunes of the situation. I believe that the struggle is going to be conducted in a new temper on your side and on ours. I believe firmly that violent and desperate language and that violent and desperate policy will shortly disappear. As for the apprehension that an Irish Parliament would be guilty of the odious wickedness of persecution for religious opinions, Lord Ripon has dealt with the subject so fully, and you have given him so emphatic and so unmistakable an answer, which no candid man on the other side can attempt to mistake, that I won't dwell on it. I feel sure that if the benign rays of religious tolerance have now made themselves felt in every other country of the civilised world, that Ireland is not going to be the only spot on the globe which is to be fastened up in the wintry darkness of religious hatred and religious persecution. I don't want to refer to it in more than a word, but I think you have seen in the reception given to us—especially in so far as my share of it goes—an answer to the charge that the Irish people are locked up in bigotry and intolerance.

"I have said that when the cause of international exasperation ceases the language of exasperation will cease too, and this is the answer to the allegation that is made that Home Rule would lead to the terrible indignity of Mr. Parnell and Mr. Dillon having a share in the government of Ireland. Let us, like men, look at the facts of these things in the face. The pacification of nations cannot depend on the scruples of the Court Usher. These undignified men have saved the Irish tenantry. It is the blast on their trumpet that roused the British Parliament and British Government to their duty; it is the blast on their trumpet, let us have no mistake about it—I have said it on English platforms; I don't know why I should not be allowed to say it on Irish platforms—it was the blast on their trumpet that caused the passing of the Land Act of 1881, the Arrears Act of 1882, in some measure the Land Act of 1885, and in a very large measure indeed the Act of 1887. I won't go into other Acts. There are many honourable friends of mine on this platform who could give you a list of other measures, such as the Labourers' Dwellings' Act, which are entirely due to the fact that these men, who are not

good enough to be executive members of a Government—and these men alone have been the means of forcing upon the British Parliament. If Irish members are good enough to inspire, to promote, to dictate a policy, they are good enough to be executive ministers for carrying out that policy. Don't let us forget our experience, I mean our international experience. I think there is nothing in the miserable chronicle of English relations with Ireland shabbier or meaner than the treatment of Daniel O'Connell by British Governments. Daniel O'Connell was good enough to extort from the British Parliament and the British Government Catholic Emancipation. He was thought good enough to work with Liberal Ministries, and to help them to carry their measures, and I have always thought it is one, as I have said, one of the shabbiest and meanest things in the history of English parties that Mr. O'Connell, whatever he might do, could never be thought worthy of office under the Crown. I hope that we are not going to repeat that shabbiness and that meanness.

"I know very well that language has sometimes been used by the trusted leaders of the Irish people of a kind which it would be very difficult to defend. I have deplored it. I always shall deplore it. I think that many of these honorable gentlemen themselves among friends would regret it too. But I want to ask a question. The French amnestied the Communards, who were guilty of the most atrocious crimes against their country. The Americans amnestied the Secessionist rebels, who were guilty of an atrocious crime against their Government. Are the only people in the world for whom there is to be no amnesty, no act of oblivion, to be Irishmen, whose only fault has been that they have used their talents for the benefit of their countrymen, and done the best they could, and much they have done to raise up the miserable and oppressed and the downtrodden people of their own country? Gentlemen, it is not so; that is no longer—in spite of what eminent men may say—the mind nor the intention of the people of Great Britain. We are here to-night, Lord Ripon and I, to assure you that at least one great party is anxious for an amnesty and an act of oblivion on your side and on ours both.

"Somebody, I think it was a member for Tyrone, said two or three days ago that we forgot that there were two Irelands. I know there are two Irelands; there were not always two Irelands. The Act of Union has done more to make two Irelands than any measure that ever was passed. It was in the pretended interests of the Union that you got two English statesmen of great position and renown to come over expressly to maintain the line of division between one Ireland and the other. Those who are for two Irelands may call themselves by the name of the Loyal and Patriotic Union, but such a course—and I am now speaking as a citizen of the British Empire as a whole—I say that such a course is not loyal, is not patriotic, and is not union.



"I am not going to detain you any longer ; you have heard me with great indulgence. I am afraid if this battle goes on you will, perhaps, have to extend your indulgence to me again. Be sure of this, that neither my noble friend nor I have come over here on a passing or temporary party errand. We have come over here because we believe that those who do ever so little to promote unity among Irishmen at home, and unity between Englishmen and Irishmen, are doing the very noblest work for which human energy can be given. I know that the croakers would say to me you had better let us muddle on. An Irish landlord used that expression to me the other day. I pointed out the bad condition of Ireland, and I said, 'What remedy have you got ?' 'Oh,' he said, 'if you would only let us muddle on.' Well, we are not going to let you muddle on any longer. We are determined to follow the policy which shall unite Irishmen together and make one Ireland instead of two Irelands. If I were an Irishman I should be what many are not—I should be proud of my country and my countrymen. I should be very proud of all those millions of my race who were scattered in every part of the globe under all conditions, winning the admiration of men by their fidelity, by their piety, by their love of their own land. Mr. Goschen said in this hall the other night that you were for what he called bastard nationalism. It is no bastard nationalism. When we seek this true union of all Irishmen of all sects and all interests, and when you think of the enormous interests that are at stake—when you think what an opportunity is now afforded to you for union with us and union with one another—when you think how all your kinsmen all over the globe have their thoughts and their hearts fixed upon what you are doing, I say that any Irishman who promotes division, any Irishman who forgets what is at stake, will indeed be a worse enemy to his country than England has ever been. I don't believe that this division amongst Irishmen will arise. There is nothing in nature for it. No, there is everything in policy, and not only in policy but in humanity, in morality, for the elevation of the Irish character and the promotion of higher ideas—there is everything to induce every one of us to sink egotism, to sink personal interest, and to push forward in the great work in which I all my life will be proud to be a very humble participator."

The Rev. PROFESSOR GALBRAITH came forward to propose the following resolution :—

That we condemn in the strongest terms the Coercion Act of last year, which abrogates all constitutional liberty, which is administered by officials controlled by and removable at the will of the Executive, and who use their special powers, not for the prevention of crime, but to destroy freedom of speech, the liberty of the Press, and the right of public meetings, and to imprison and persecute political opponents, loved and trusted by the Irish people.

“Mr. Sullivan, the last time I saw your honest face, before I shook hands with you this evening, was in jail. I have been reproved by one of the Tory organs of this city for saying what I now reiterate—that the Tory Government has made the jail in Ireland the place of honour. Who could see that honoured citizen, that upright magistrate, that good man in the family, the good man in every way; who could see that honest man in jail under the rigorous despotism of a tyrannical government, and not vote for this resolution? One word more. Mr. Morley has referred in very moderate and temperate language to the landlords. I say the same thing. He said in the course of his remarks that in the heat of passion people lose temper a little, and often use extravagant language. It is not uncommon. One of the Irish landlords, one of our two dukes, the Duke of Abercorn, wrote on this vexed question of land to his friends in the North of Ireland in great irritation with the present Government, and said that they were sacrificing the landlords “for the base pretext of maintaining the Union.” Well, he got a little sorry afterwards for it, and I understand, though I did not see the repudiation, that he did not say “base,” and that he only said “bare,” that it was a mistake of “s” for an “r.” I am willing to give the noble Duke his choice between the two words. I think the word “base” makes better sense and I think the word “bare,” though it is an evasion of a difficulty, makes nonsense. I am sure you will pass the resolution with acclamation.”

Alderman KERNAN formally seconded the resolution, which was passed unanimously.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER REDINGTON, D.L.—“Mr. Chairman, late a captive in Tullamore Jail, never a criminal, I have great pleasure in proposing that you leave the chair, and that Alderman Kernan, *locum tenens* for Mr. Sexton, whose absence we regret to-night, do take it.”

Mr. SULLIVAN then left the chair, and it was taken by Alderman Kernan.

Mr. REDINGTON (continuing)—“Sir, in proposing a resolution of thanks to Mr. Sullivan for his admirable conduct in the chair, I am glad of having the opportunity to join my humble voice in the eloquent speeches we have heard here to-night—speeches from men who come as ambassadors from a great country, and followers of a great leader, to express to the Irish people regret for the past, hope for the future, and sympathy for ever. Gentlemen I have come here as a supporter of legality, of property, and of union. I say we are the true friends of legality, because we think that the law should be founded upon justice, and that order should be consistent with liberty. I say we are the true friends of property, because, as Mr. Morley eloquently said, it is not the wish of the Irish people to confiscate any man’s property. Though the Irish tenants have been for so many centuries treated in a way that I, as

a landlord, can only regret, and with bitter shame refer to, they now are willing to come to terms with the landlords, to introduce social peace in a country that has so suffered from war, to enable us landlords to live at home, the trusted leaders, I hope of our friends, and not the hated rulers of a dependent tenantry. Sir, I think the Irish landlords who look to Lord Salisbury are the worst enemies of their class and the worst enemies of their country. I speak in a friendly way, and I ask them to consider whether their property is going up in value? Whether it is not the case of the sybil's books? Whether twenty years' purchase of Griffith's valuation in 1880 was not succeeded by twenty years' purchase of judicial rents in 1886, and I won't like to say that it will be twenty years' purchase if this important question of Home Government is not settled. I would ask the Irish tenants, whom I can assure I have the deepest sympathy with, whom I know have warm qualities of heart and mind to endear anyone to them who has got the feelings of a man, and still more of an Irishman, whose geniality, whose intelligence, whose kindness, and whose honesty, I will say, have always made me to like to live amongst them—I say in their interest the land question should be settled. They have won a signal victory. They have won a victory, however, leaving many dead and wounded on the field. I do not know whether their trusted leaders wish for another struggle. If they do victory will again be achieved. This is a great opportunity for settling a great question. If we can get Englishmen to see that it is this division of classes that prevents our being a united nation, that we do not ask them to give money without the security that a great nationality can offer, a great step will have been achieved. Then I trust we will see the men of Ulster, whose fathers fought at Derry; the men of Munster, whose memories have not lost the name of Sarsfield; the men of Connaught, who remember Aughrim, join together and be represented sitting in the Old House in College-green—Irishmen first, Liberals always, honest men ever. The day will come soon—as soon it must—when the great leader of the Liberal Party—Mr. Gladstone, whose work had made for him a shrine in the hearts of the Irish people, when owing to his exertions, we shall all join together to thrash out honestly and fairly by argument, and not by coercion, those great social and political subjects that engage the attention of statesmen, and when we will not have before us the sad spectacle we see to-day of a disunited Ireland, and unhappy peasantry, where all should be bright, genial and happy.”

THOMAS A. DICKSON, J.P., seconded the resolution.



## The Overflow Meeting.

IN the Annexe an overflow meeting was held, at which the proceedings were as enthusiastic as the great gathering in the main building. Alderman Dillon, who presided, opened the proceedings in a brief speech, and introduced a Protestant clergyman, Rev. Mr. M'Cutcheon, who met with a very hearty reception. Mr. T. M. Healy followed with a very vigorous and brilliant address. When Lord Ripon appeared on the platform he was received with enthusiastic cheering, the entire audience standing and waving hats and handkerchiefs. Lord Ripon made a speech which was punctuated with loud cheers, the audience seizing on the points and emphasising them with their applause. Mr. Morley received a similar reception.

The following gentlemen acted as stewards :

Messrs. J. J. Clarke and J. Keegan, J. Philips, Aungier-street carpenters; J. Murphy, saddlers; M. Boyle, horseshoers; M. Dunne, upholsterers; P. O'Brien, corkeutters; J. Foley, bricklayers; J. J. Nicholson, G.A.A.; J. Scally, basketmakers; T. Murphy, coopers; J. Forsyth, gentlemen's bootmakers; C. O'Rourke, Carowners' Association; J. Donohoe, coal labourers; J. McDonald, Bridgefoot-street bakers; P. Smyth, stonecutters; P. Murphy, mineral waters operatives; John M'Clure, Gloucester-street carpenters; P. Mortell, housepainters; J. O'Connor, coachmakers; W. Peaken, journey-men butchers; W. Byrne, cabinetmakers; E. Tankard and J. Graham, bottle-makers; J. Fleming, bookbinders; J. Reynolds, iron founders; E. Hart, paviours; J. Bradley, brassfounders; M. Feeny, Hairdressers' Association; R. Bradley, No. 2, and P. A. Tyrrell, No. 1, amalgamated engineers; P. Phelan, G.A.A., Phoenix; J. B. Finnegan, Burgess of the Wards; J. P. Cox, in charge of Phoenix Band; Jas. Behan.

Alderman Dillon was moved to the chair at a quarter past eight.

Amongst those on the platform were—

Mr. Samuel Plimsoll, Rev. Mr. M'Cutcheon, the High Sheriff (Alderman Winstanley), Mr. Vincent Scully, J.P.; Mr. Charles Dawson, T.C.; Dr. Houston, Q.C.; Mr. Donal Sullivan, M.P.; Alderman Meade, J.P.; Mr. William Murphy, M.P.; Mr. W. H. R. Redmond, M.P.; Dr. Kenny, M.P.; Rev. Eugene Sheehy, J. M'Carthy, J.P.; J. Coffey, B.L.; T. M. Healy, M.P.; W. H. Dodd, Q.C., C. H. Oldham, B.A., Thomas Stuart.

The Chairman said it was unnecessary for him to say what an honour had been conferred on him by his being asked to preside at that extraordinary meeting. He thanked the committee for it, and had to express their regret that they could not afford larger hall space to all the citizens who wanted to assemble on that

occasion to welcome Lord Ripon and Mr. Morley. He was glad to be able to tell them that Lord Ripon and Mr. Morley would speak from that platform, and he was sure they would accord to them the welcome that they deserved. It afforded him intense gratification to preside at what as recognised to be a turning point in the affairs of their country. Such an occasion as the present had never been witnessed in Ireland. They had never before had an embassy from England consisting of two British Cabinet Ministers, one of them until recently the principal director of Irish affairs. They all knew what that indicated. It indicated that a great party in England, consisting—as he believed the next election would tell—of an overwhelming majority of the English people, were in favour of granting to that country what Mr. Morley had that day described as a reasonable measure and—he added very significantly—a full measure of Home Rule. The theme which was uppermost in the minds of all them was the manner in which the Coercion Act at present in force was being now administered. A resolution dealing with that would be proposed by the Rev. Mr. M'Cutcheon, not a priest of the religion of the majority, but a brave Protestant clergyman who had stepped out of the ranks of his fellows and thrown in his lot amongst his countrymen the Irish people.

The Rev. G. M'CUTCHEON said the resolution he rose to propose was the same in substance and in terms as one that was to be proposed at the meeting of which that was the overflow. It was—

That we condemn in the strongest terms the Coercion Act of last year, which abrogates all constitutional liberty, which is administered by officials controlled by and removable at the will of the Executive, and who use their special powers, not for the prevention of crime, but to destroy freedom of speech, and the liberty of the Press, and the right of public meeting, and to imprison and persecute political opponents, loved and trusted by the Irish people.

His position, on account of his sacred office, was not one that permitted him to take part in public affairs. He was a mere observer of what was going on, and from time to time had been called on by his friends to speak out what he thought with regard to the only question that concerned him, namely, the fortunes of the country which he claimed as his own. It had gone out of fashion to call his party utterly disloyal, because last August twelvemonths a good man who occupied the position of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and his most accomplished and charming wife, left this country declaring openly over and over again, they they were Home Rulers in heart and in profession. It then became impossible to apply the term disloyal to the man and the lady who represented the Queen. There was a great cry some time ago that Home Rule meant Rome Rule. Now, that cry was spread in the public Press, and many a time was it echoed in his (the speaker's) ears. It was in his power to say that he had the honour of the

acquaintance of a considerable number of members of Parliament who were Home Rulers, and he knew that as honourable men they had no such idea. There were many men who professed to be, and who were devoted Catholics, who were not Home Rulers. There were other men of his way of thinking who had never stood on a public platform, but who were known to be Home Rulers, as warm in the support of Home Rule as their chairman himself; and the time would come when these men who were more timid than he would wish them to be would be ready to declare their opinion as he (Mr. M'Cutcheon) was to-night. To-day and yesterday they had arrived at a new stage in this controversy. Two distinguished Englishmen who had been members of an English Cabinet were in their midst as a pledge to tell them that the fortunes of one of the two great English parties were pledged to the support of the Irish cause. Sooner or later Lord Salisbury would be displaced from his position of power, which would be taken by men who were pledged beyond denial and beyond reversion to give an Irish Parliament in Dublin. Mr. Balfour had made many mistakes, but one of the greatest was to imprison Mr. T. D. Sullivan and Mr. O'Brien. Mr. Sullivan was a man to be trusted and honoured, and Mr. O'Donel, the magistrate who tried him, showed his appreciation of his character by ordering him to be treated as a first-class misdemeanant.

A Voice—"A cheer for O'Donel."

MR. M'CUTCHEON—It would be better not to cheer Mr. O'Donel, for since that decision no political prisoner had been brought before him again. Whatever the provocation might be the Irish people should give way to no feelings of exasperation. He laid the blood of the victim of the moonlighters at Listowel to Mr. Balfour's action. The Coercion Act was not used to put down the rascally moonlighters, but the magistrates and police were so busy in trying to look after political opponents that they did not take the trouble to look after the moonlighters, or find out the guilty ones.

MR. T. M. HEALY, M.P., said that the Rev. Mr. M'Cutcheon and he were there that night as a kind of Emergency men. The audience did not want to hear them. They did not come there for that purpose—there was jam upstairs, real jam—and he and his friends were there to hold the fort until Mr. Morley and Lord Ripon came. He did not know whether to condone with his hearers or with himself. They should all be in the large hall, but they were not, and he did not know whether it was worse for him to be speaking to them or for them having had to come to hear him. Like them he had paid for his ticket, and it was the first time he had ever paid to hear himself talk. They were assembled there for the first time in the annals of Irish history to give a welcome to an ex-Chief Secretary for Ireland, and with him to welcome an ex-Grand Master of the Freemasons of England. And, he could tell



the gentlemen who attack John Morley because he wrote a book about the French Revolution, that the people would welcome John Morley if he came without Lord Ripon just as they would welcome Lord Ripon if he came without John Morley, but we may say that together they make an elegant couple between the two of them. John Morley was attacked because he did not agree with them in religion. Who were the gentlemen who were so anxious about their religion—the colleagues of Mrs. Smyly. They had with him honest Protestants like his friend, he was going to call him Father M'Cutcheon, only he was much too black a Protestant for that, but the blacker a Protestant is the better the welcome they would give him there. They sought to tamper with no man's religion, they sought to interfere with no man's faith. They said that the arms of mother Ireland were broad enough and her bosom big enough to welcome all her sons. The Irish Catholics had no exclusive heritage in Irish nationality. They had received from the mouths of their forefathers and others the lesson of respect for public worship and public conscience, and they had received it from the tongues of their priests and leaders—not merely from MacHale and O'Connell, but also from Dean Swift and Edward Fitzgerald. When he heard that they should scrutinise the consciences and the records of those who desired to help Ireland he had only to say who was it that gave them that advice? Their enemies. What friend of Ireland had ever told them to scrutinise the religious opinions or convictions of those who were willing to help to push their country's battles forward to the goal of victory? Contrast their shibboleths and the principles they laid down with the shibboleths and principles of those who represented "all the wealth and education and intelligence of the people of Ireland." What was the song that they hissed into the ears of the down-trodden people in former days? The base chorus "Croppies lie Down." What was their answer?

" Then start not, Irish born man,  
     If you're to Ireland true;  
 We heed not race, nor creed, nor clan,  
     We have hand and heart for you."

But, forsooth, it was said that they did not represent the wealth, education, and intelligence of the country. Consider those who did. What did their wealth amount to? After seven hundred years they had left the country practically in a state of bankruptcy. What was the use they made of their education? To deny them the right to public schools. They used their education as the planters in Southern America did to deprive the blacks of the right of learning to read and write. And as to their intelligence, where was it? He did not profess to be a very intelligent person. He was one of the people; but he fearlessly pointed to the way in which the sons of the people, called from the plough;

the office, and the workshop, and without any previous training or experience in statesmanship, or knowledge of Parliamentary forms, fought the representatives of the "intelligence and wealth" of the people of Ireland. Then, as to their wealth. They said they were paid agitators. If there was a bad thing to be agitated against he was proud to be a professional agitator. It was no stigma to go on a mission to the heathen. But what were the motives for their so-called loyalty? They (the meeting) made to the English people heartily and frankly the offer of kinsmanship and brotherhood. They should never be their masters nor they their slaves, but they were willing to stand with them as free and equal yoke-fellows; and beyond that no honest Englishman would ever wish to push the doctrine of British supremacy. But who were they who talked this high doctrine of loyalty in Ireland? What were they loyal to? The more loyal they were, the better they were paid for it. It was mighty easy to be loyal on three thousand five hundred a year—paid quarterly, observe—and sometimes with an allowance for gas and coal. Talk about their loyalty to the Queen. They were loyal to their job. The landlords talked about their loyalty. They were loyal to their rents. He was not himself for imputing motives to them, and he spoke of them only in the class and mass. But when they taunted them with taking up the sacred cause of Irish public liberty for sordid motives, he said that it did not lie in their mouths to cast that reproach, nor to their hands to cast that stone. Let the motives of those whom he addressed be scrutinised. They had taken up the banner of Irish freedom when it had been torn and soiled, and often stricken down in the long fight, and had endeavoured to press it forward, carrying out the great lesson they had imbibed at their mothers' breasts. Their opponents had carried on their fight with the same weapons as before, knowing no change. And when he heard the Tory party talking about law and order, and making it respected in the country, and refusing Home Rule, he wondered why, if they were honest in their refusal of Home Rule to the Irish people, they always coupled Home Rule with what they called the necessity for enforcing law and order. Mr. Balfour and his friends said that the Irish people could not fairly be trusted with an Irish Parliament, because they should use it against English interests. That was an intelligible proposition, and he was willing and ready to argue with men who talked in that way. For instance, a very gallant Irishman, Lord Charles Beresford, said the other day—"We shall not give Ireland Home Rule. The Irishmen are very good fighting men, and they beat you before at Fontenoy. If you give them Home Rule, they will organise themselves and beat you again." Now that was a proposition which contained a fallacy, but which at all events did not contain an insult. The proposition of the other Tories was this—"You are low, degraded creatures. You love to take unarmed men and shoot them in the legs. You love to take

the poor afflicted woman and shoot her at her husband's side, and strangle the babe at her bosom." That was a proposition he would not condescend to answer. But taking the other proposition: let them admit that there would be some ground for the view of danger to the English people from Home Rule. If that was so, there was no necessity to insult the Irish people by a cruel system of coercion. Let them assume that they were not to get Home Rule. He culled this paragraph from the *Evening Telegraph* that evening, and he thought that if Home Rule was not to be granted it could be denied without insulting the people like this:—"At Dromore yesterday fifteen young men were sentenced to seven days' imprisonment each, under the Coercion Act, for lighting bonfires to celebrate the release of Mr. William O'Brien." Now it might be well to oppose Home Rule in England, but was it well for England, not only for her character and honour before the nation, but for her solidity and solidarity as a United Kingdom, to spread among the young men of Ireland hatred and terror—no, he would not say terror, but hatred and contempt for the very name of law and order and legal procedure in this country? Refuse Home Rule, but why the Crimes Act? Why was the Crimes Act necessary? Why was the Lord Mayor of Dublin to be put in prison? Why was the Mayor of Cork to be put in prison to-morrow? Why, if he (Mr. Healy) sold a copy of *United Ireland* over the counter for 1d. was he to get two months' hard labour? What was there in the policy of Home Rule to justify that? That brought him to his proposition that it was not trying to beat Home Rule they were, but to get the rents into the landlords' pockets. Now he would like to say one or two words with regard to that argument upon the Home Rule question. They were said to be Separatists. Now he was not a man, he thought, given to concealing his opinions. He thought it was rather the other way on. And he would say this, and he said it frankly in the face of men of much more moderate views than himself, that if the Irish people supposed that all the English people were men like Balfour, would it be surprising that they should ask for separation from such a people? Let them believe him that the cause and origin of the cry for separation had arisen from the fact that the Irish people supposed that there was no hope of accommodation, of reconciliation or argument with the people of England. But they had come to see things in a different way, for they saw that if Mr. Arthur Balfour was Chief Secretary to-day, John Morley was Secretary yesterday, and they knew that John Morley who was there to-night would probably be Chief Secretary again to-morrow. They knew that it was only the desire to be rid of the Old Man of the Sea of landlord rackrents, and not the desperate efforts of insensate politicians struggling for personal ends; that that it was the genuine up-welling of popular feeling against oppression that induced the Irish people to carry on this struggle,



so that they might be relieved from these grievances and that oppression which the English people shook off years and centuries ago. He had addressed almost as many meetings in England as in Ireland. He would not say anything about the heartiness of an Irish welcome, but nothing could exceed the warmth of the greetings he had received. Their opponents at one time said, if they had their way they would sweep us all into the sea ; and, again, they tell us that if we had our way we would want to oppress them. If any Irishman sought for vengeance because of the records of the past, one word from such a man as his friend the Rev. Mr. McCutcheon would soon end it. Such ideas did not rest in the minds of the Irish people. It was their Protestant fellow-countrymen who had borne the light, and had given them Swift, Emmet, Mitchell, Butt, and Parnell. For himself, if he thought that retaliation would be attempted he would take no part to help a people to liberty who would make so base a use of it. These were not their ideas :—

“ Forgiveness to the injured doth belong—  
They ne’er forgive who do the wrong.”

They would plant a new shamrock in the soil of Ireland, a shamrock on whose leaves should be written Catholic, Protestant, and Presbyterian. Toleration would grow and flourish among a people who, having known what oppression was, will know how to cherish and to value liberty.

Mr. SAMUEL PLIMSOLL did not think he could make a better speech than by telling them the reason that had brought him to Dublin. He had spoken to large numbers of Englishmen in various towns, and it was his belief that the vast majority of the English people were disgusted and indignant with the wrongs that were being done to Ireland in their name, and they were chafing with indignation, and would seize the first opportunity to cast out the present Government. When he read two months ago that the chief citizen of their chief city had been sent to prison for what no man could believe to be a crime, he had resolved that when the prison door was opened that he would be there to say how ashamed and indignant he was as an Englishman that such an indignity should be done to Mr. T. D. Sullivan. He asked them to believe that he was a far better representative of English feeling towards them than Mr. A. J. Balfour. Mr. W. H. Smith, a good-natured old gentleman who sold newspapers—and when he read of newspaper sellers in Ireland being sent to jail on account of something that was in the newspapers that they sold, it occurred to him that if that law were applied in England Mr. Smith would spend his life in jail—said lately when speaking at Chelsea that the consequence of the firm administration of the law in Ireland would be peace and contentment and happiness in that country. As likely was it that peace and contentment would be the fruits of a policy of coercion

as that men should gather grapes from thorns and figs from thistles. But there was another bond of sympathy between the two peoples which was no mean nexus in times of trial. Their oppressors of to-day were theirs anterior to 1849. Before that date the owners of land in England by law raised the price of bread in such a way that hundreds of people died from starvation. Thank God they got a deliverer in Richard Cobden; and those whom he was addressing were about to have a deliverer in William Gladstone: and he believed that the time would not be long before they would hail with shouts of victory his efforts on their behalf. If Cobden were living now he believed that he would be a supporter of Mr. Gladstone, and he would be an excellent counterpoise to John Bright. They in England recognised their indebtedness to John Bright so much that it was a source of great trouble to them to find him opposed to them. But as he had read in the life of Cobden, he paid a tribute to O'Connell, and if he was a repealer *a fortiori* he would be a Home Ruler. Some people said that if Home Rule were granted it would lead to separation. But that was only an instance of how a phrase could dominate the human mind. To those people he said—"What do you mean by Separation?" Why no separation was possible that would not be beneficial. The two islands could not be removed farther from each other than they were; and even if every legal tie between them were severed the influence of geographical position, identity of language, and identity of commercial interests would still remain just as they were now, and would bring the two countries into a harmonious working that would be a great deal better than the unharmonious contentions and resentment that had prevailed so long. He believed that a good time was coming for them, and he hoped that it would come in his time, and that community of sentiment and feelings would exist between the two countries, and then the dulness and slowness of the people of the one would perhaps be awakened up by the vivacity and wit of the other, while the dash and go-ahead spirit of the Irish might be tempered by Saxon slowness.

Mr. DODD, Q.C., next addressed the meeting, and said that they welcomed Lord Ripon and Mr. Morley, not because they were great men and great Englishmen who had served their country well, but because they were foremost advocates of the great policy associated with the name of Mr. Gladstone, which had been pressed forward with vigour and skill by Mr. Parnell and his followers, and which had now gained the adhesion of men who looked coldly upon it at first.

[While Mr. Dodd was speaking the Marquis of Ripon entered the room, and was received with enthusiastic cheering and waving of hats which lasted several minutes.]

Mr. Dodd said that now that the great messenger of conciliation

had arrived, he would be unworthy of his position as an Irishman if he detained them any longer.

The resolution was then put and carried.

The MARQUIS OF RIPON, K.G., said—"I have again the pleasant task of returning thanks in this city for a warm and cordial reception. I can assure you that the recollection of the welcome which was given to my right honourable friend and myself last night by your trades and the people of Dublin, and which has been confirmed to-day by all the proceedings at which I have been present, will never fade from my recollection. I see in it, gentlemen, a proof that you rightly understand the object which has brought my right honourable friend and myself to Dublin on this occasion. We have come here, as I have just been saying in the great hall, with a message of sympathy and of cordial attachment from the democracy of Great Britain. We have come here to tell you, men of Dublin and people of Ireland, that you have now, thank God, across St. George's Channel hundreds of thousands of Englishmen and of Scotchmen and women too, who, having looked into the sad history of your country and counted up some of your many wrongs, have come to entertain for you and your aspirations a warm and hearty sympathy, and have made up their minds to do everything that lies in their power to remedy those wrongs and to remove them from your hearts and recollections, and to give to you and your children for future generations that right to manage your own affairs by your own hands and through your own representatives, to which, in the judgment of the great Liberal party of England, you are fully entitled. I was saying in the other place that I had had many opportunities of late of gauging the feelings at all events of those who belong to the great party with which my right honourable friend Mr. Morley and myself have the honour to be connected, and the result of those enquiries, made north and south and east and west in Great Britain, has been to convince me that the great body of the English and Scotch people are beginning to understand the Irish question. Up to 1885, if they had understood the question ever so much, they would not have had the power to enforce any conclusion to which they might have come. Excluded as the great body of the people were from political power, they had not set themselves to find out what was going on in Ireland, and pains were constantly taken to keep from the knowledge of the English people the real condition of affairs in this country. Well, at length power has been given—freely and frankly given—to the British and Irish people, and I rejoice to think and I am proud to remember that the Imperial Parliament sitting in Westminster gave to you, the people of Ireland, exactly the same franchise which they gave to the people of Great Britain. But then I am brought to ask myself what did they



mean when they gave you that franchise? Why did they give it to you? Was it for some theoretical love of uniformity. I trow not. The only rational explanation of the course taken at that time is that the Parliament and Government of England desired to ascertain through their authorised representatives the views and sentiments, the desires and the aspirations of the people of this country of Ireland. But where is the logic, where is the consistency in asking you thus to say what you desire, and to select your representatives, and to send them to Westminster, and when they get there to pay no attention to what they say? Surely there is in that an inconsistency so obvious and patent that it must strike every rational man, and it does strike the single-minded and direct-hearted English people. They feel that just as the franchise that was given to them was intended to enable them to make known their wishes, so it was intended that you should make known your wishes and that those wishes should be considered. Now, really and truly, ladies and gentlemen, put in a nutshell, that is the true aspect of the Home Rule question from an English point of view, and I come here to tell you that a vast portion of the English people—I believe myself they are a majority—have firmly grasped the real condition of affairs and the real meaning of the act which was passed three years ago, and have made up their minds that they will not turn back or take their hands from the plough until they have won for you that which they themselves enjoy—namely, your own Irish affairs to be managed by yourselves. One other thing I will say to you. The eyes of England and Scotland are upon you; nay the eyes of the civilised world are fixed on you. You have the friendly eyes of those who are yearning for reconciliation between the British and the Irish people; you have the hostile and searching eyes of those who desire to refuse to you the rights to which you are entitled, and to withhold from you the redress of your grievances. As my right honourable friend Mr. Morley said just now, do not let our coming here as friendly Englishmen, to speak to you as friends of our sympathy and of our intention to work for the attainment of your rights, do not let that turn your minds from the duties which lie incumbent upon yourselves and your leaders. After all, the fate of every people is in the long run in their own hands. It depends upon you to conduct yourselves in these critical, and I admit, trying circumstances in which you are placed, so that you may attain a restored Irish Legislature. The one thing which your worse opponents hope for is that they may be able to dishearten you. Hope deferred, the Scriptures tell us, maketh the heart sick. They hope that they may be able to goad you into some act of violence—some extreme measure. Resist every attempt of that kind as you would resist the incitement of those who most desire to injure your reputation and to rob your country of her fondest hopes. You have borne much in

the past, and you have waited long. You will not have long to wait now. The day of full Irish freedom may come quickly, or it may be delayed for a year or two. But what is a year or two in the history of a nation as ancient and as famous as the Irish nation. Do not mar these fair hopes, do not disappoint these glorious expectations. Turn to every man who is guilty of a crime, who excites you to violence, and tell him to his face that he is a foul traitor to the Irish cause. Tell him to his face that he is doing the greatest injury to his country, that he is stabbing his mother land. Trust, as I am sure you may trust, to the growing determination of the English nation to render you that justice which has been too long delayed, and to confer upon the fair fame of that noble country which I love as dearly as you love Ireland the brightest crown that can be placed upon the head of any people,—the crown of wrong remedied and justice done. We have come here to give you this assurance on the part of that party with which we are proud to act; and as I said just now, I may remind you that the great Liberal party of England has not hitherto been in the habit of failing in any undertaking to which it has set its hand. It matters nothing to us whether we hold the seats of office or the more easy benches of opposition. I care nothing who gives you Home Rule. I would take it as willingly from Lord Salisbury or Lord Hartington, as I would give it to you myself. All I want is Home Rule for Ireland, that you should have upon you the steadying responsibilities of Government, and that you should be enabled, in accordance with your own interests and desires, to open a new and happier chapter in the history of your land and to embark—as I believe your Parliament would embark if it were once set going—upon a long course of just government and wise legislation, not directed to the interests of any single class, but tending to bind together men of every description within the four seas of Ireland in one common aim to promote the fame and the happiness and the honour of this historic land.”

Mr. CHARLES DAWSON moved the following resolution :—

That we cordially welcome to Dublin Lord Ripon and Mr. Morley and tender to them, and through them to their great chief, Mr. Gladstone, and the English Liberal party, our warmest thanks for their generous efforts to restore peace and prosperity to Ireland, and to end the long and sad chapter of Irish misgovernment by the restoration of our Irish Parliament, which alone can create between the two countries a true union based upon the loyalty of a contented and self-governed people.

He never felt more pleasure and happiness in standing on any platform in his native country than he did at present. They were not, as happened on former occasions, obliged to wait for a single justice of the peace to take the chair, for they had at those meetings hundreds of justices of the peace and magistrates, crowds of lawyers, peers and prelates, all raising a deafening shout in defence of the cause of Ireland. A lisping dandy from the Castle.

with whom he got into an argument about Mr. Balfour said—"Oh, the Thief Thecretary is the greatest man in Ireland." Yes, he was a Thief Secretary, for he stole men's clothes, and would if he could steal men's lives and liberties. He (Mr. Dawson), remembered his long legs and lazy attitude as he sat by him in the House of Commons. The Home Rule Parliament of Mr. Gladstone, which contemplated the residence of twenty-five peers in Dublin, besides the rest of the Parliament, and all the official paraphernalia and outlay of Government would, he calculated, have led to the spending of half a million of money a year in Dublin.

Dr. HOUSTON, Q.C., seconded the resolution, and had only said a few words when

Mr. Morley entered the room, and was received with an immense outburst of cheers and waving of hats and handkerchiefs, which lasted for some minutes.

Dr. Houston said he had only risen to fill a vacuum, and would not detain them longer than by saying that after the great demonstration of the preceding night the resolution seemed almost superfluous. That magnificent demonstration of welcome to the two statesmen must have impressed everyone who saw it; and by the manner in which it was conducted it proved that the Irish people were, in the truest and best sense of the word, law-abiding.

The CHAIRMAN declared the resolution by acclamation.

Mr. MORLEY then rose, and said—"Gentlemen, I thank you very sincerely for the cordiality with which you have passed this vote. I only wish, and have wished since I landed at Kingstown yesterday afternoon, that there could have been a great invasion of Ireland by countrymen of mine, who could see you as you are—who could see the cordiality and the enthusiasm with which you receive two Englishmen—and who could see that you know as well how to conduct a public meeting, how to follow an argument, and how to conduct a vast demonstration in the streets as the most orderly population that could be found in the whole world. And I will tell you what, if anything had been wanting to convince me of it, the proceedings at these meetings and in your streets last night would have convinced me that there is no population in the world that would be more orderly and more law-abiding than the population of Ireland, if they once were so fortunate as to have a system of government established in whose members they had confidence, and in the making of the laws by which they had a fair share and voice. To me it has been a most instructive visit. It has confirmed me in the faith with which I started, and I can only regret that more of my countrymen cannot know Irishmen on their own soil. Gentlemen, Lord Ripon has told you—and you know without any telling—the errand and the mission on which we have come. We have come to assure you that there is now at



last, after centuries of estrangement, alienation and division a great party who recognise the virtues and the great qualities of the Irish race—who recognise the justice of their constitutionally expressed demand—and who recognise that the satisfaction of that demand on full and fair terms is the surest way and the only way to giving something like happiness and content to Ireland, and to removing from our country and from the Empire a great scandal, a great humiliation, and a great danger. Gentlemen, I am very proud of having been allowed to take any part in these proceedings. The demonstration of yesterday will be to me a memory that nothing can efface. The warmth of your acclamations here and in the other hall to-night convinces me that you have faith in the integrity and the straightforwardness of English Liberals. You could not have simulated those welcomes if you had not known, if you were not convinced, that we have come in good faith; and I go back knowing better even than I did before that you, too, the people of Ireland—the people of Dublin—are in good faith when you tell us that you are anxious for reconciliation with us, and that you accept the terms on which we have come to you. Gentlemen, I am heartily obliged to you for your kindness. I bear away a most impressive recollection of what I have seen and what I have heard, and I hope that we have conveyed to you an equally favourable impression of the sincerity and good faith of the mission on which we have come.”

The HIGH SHERIFF OF DUBLIN being moved to the second chair,

Mr. WILLIAM MURPHY, M.P., moved that the thanks of the meeting be given to Alderman Dillon for presiding.

Mr. C. H. OLDHAM said it gave him the heartiest pleasure in seconding the motion.

The HIGH SHERIFF put the resolution, which was carried by acclamation, and the proceedings terminated.

At the close of the meetings an immense number of people assembled opposite the entrance to witness the departure of Lord Ripon, Mr. Morley, and the other speakers at the meetings, and cheered loudly as the carriages drove off with their several burdens.

## PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES.

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THE presentation of Addresses to the Marquis of Ripon and Mr. Morley took place at the Mansion House on 3rd February. As reported by the *Freeman's Journal* :—"The elected representatives of the people from all parts of Ireland attended at the Mansion House yesterday to show in an unmistakable manner what are the real views of the men who form by far the greater part of the commercial back-bone of the country. The professions, the students, the trades—all joined in the work of laying before the two distinguished guests the expression of hope for the future, of gratitude for the past. Not one of the seventy addresses contained a word that could be taken as even a hint or desire that all creeds and classes of Irishmen should not be brought together in Ireland to work for the welfare of their motherland. It was a worthy memorial of a turning point in the relations between the two nations, of a desire to let the dead past bury its dead, and a resolve that the mistakes and feuds of the past should be compensated and atoned for by wise legislation and harmonious action in the future."

At one o'clock the Marquis of Ripon and Mr. Morley, accompanied by Alderman Kernan as *locum tenens* for the Lord Mayor, and Mr. M. Kenny, M.P., entered the Oak Room, and were received with loud cheers. The Sword and Mace Bearers having taken their places, Alderman Kernan took the chair. At either side of him were Mr. Morley and Lord Ripon, who remained standing during the time the addresses were being read. The freedom of the cities of Cork and Limerick were presented to Lord Ripon and Mr. Morley, both of whom signed the roll of honorary freemen. The certificates were enclosed in two handsome bog-oak caskets. Both the Mayor of Cork and the Mayor of Limerick addressed a few words in making their presentations. As at the previous day's ceremonial in the City Hall the deputations from the provincial corporations were accompanied by their officers bearing the corporate insignia. The reading of even a small number of the addresses occupied a considerable time ; by far the larger part of them had to be taken as read. Many of them were beautifully illuminated.

Amongst those present were :—

E. D. Gray, M.P. ; Mr. St. Quentin, William Murphy, M.P. ; Joseph Biggar, M.P. ; John Finucane, M.P. ; William Abraham, M.P. ; John Stack, M.P. ;

D. Kilbride, M.P.; Colonel Nolan, M.P.; M. J. Kenny, M.P. (Secretary to the Lord Mayor); Sergeant Hemphill, Q.C.; W. F. Dennehy, Rev. Father Donegan, O.C.C. (Chaplain to the Lord Mayor); Rev. Eugene Sheehy, P.P.; the Right Hon. C. Redington, J.P.; J. Swift M'Neill, M.P.; J. McCartan, M.P.; J. Beveridge, Town Clerk; T. A. Dickson, J.P.; Dr. E. P. S. Counsel, B.L.; Thomas O'Shaughnessy, B.L.; Michael M'Hugh, M.D.; Dr. Laffan, Charles Teeling, B.L.; J. J. Robinson, T.C., C.E.; Richard J. Kelly, B.L.; Rev. Father Fahy, D. Crilly, M.P.; Very Rev. Canon Brock, Dr. Wade, T.C.; J. Smyth, T.C.; W. H. Dodd, Q.C.; Hubert Oldham, Abraham Shackelton, J.P.; J. M'Inerney, B.L.; Henry Egan, T.C.; E. Hayes, T.C.; P. Chance, M.P.; Dr. Thomas Donnelly, the High Sheriff (Alderman Winstanley), Alfred Webb, P. T. Birmingham, T.C.; J. J. Lawlor, Very Rev. Canon Daniel, Very Rev. Archdeacon M'Mahon, Rev. N. Murphy, Rev. Mr. M'Cutcheon, Mr. Roche, Q.C.; Dr. Nixon, J. E. Redmond, M.P.; William Redmond, M.P.; J. Tuite, M.P.; Rev. Mr. Havetys, E. J. Kennedy, M.P.; P. O'Brien, M.P.; and the deputations whose names are given below.

ALDERMAN KERNAN (*locum tenens* for the Lord Mayor) said—“Gentlemen, I regret the absence of the Lord Mayor on this occasion, and on his behalf I have much pleasure in welcoming the deputations from the country here to-day to the Mansion House of the City of Dublin, deputations who have come to welcome our distinguished visitors, Lord Ripon and Mr. Morley. The first address will be from the City of Cork, and I will ask the Mayor of Cork to read it.”

#### CORK CORPORATION.

The Deputation from the Cork Corporation consisted of :—

The Mayor (John O'Brien), Alderman Horgan, R. A. Atkins, Alderman Madden, Alexander M'Carthy, Town Clerk; D. F. Giltiran, Mayor's Secretary; Dr. D. D. Donovan, Executive Medical Officer.

The MAYOR OF CORK (Alderman O'Brien) said—“I have been deputed to present you, Lord Ripon and Mr. Morley, this address of welcome to the two Englishmen who from conviction, and not from policy, have come to do justice to our long oppressed country. As Chief Magistrates of the municipalities we have visited the members of the Corporation and our representatives in Parliament in prison, and we have seen them tortured in prison for giving expression to the opinions of the people they represent. We have found them without exercise for fourteen days; we have found them on punishment diet, four ounces of bread and water; and we avail of this opportunity of protesting against those tortures and against the brutal treatment to which our colleagues in the municipalities and our representatives in Parliament are subjected to. I will now read the address—

TO THE MOST NOBLE GEORGE FREDERICK SAMUEL ROBINSON, MARQUIS OF RIPON, K.G., G.C.S.I.; AND THE RIGHT HON. JOHN MORLEY, M.P.

We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Cork, hail with the profoundest satisfaction your visit to Ireland at this most critical juncture in her history. Passing, as our nation now is, through an ordeal of unexampled oppression and injustice—the more galling to a high-spirited and justice-loving people



because veiled under the forms of so-called Constitutional Government—your presence amongst us is cheering and hopeful in the highest degree, since you came to us as the accredited exponents of the generous and statesmanlike policy enunciated by your illustrious chief, William Ewart Gladstone—a policy the very antithesis of that under which the country now suffers, and which, if not reversed, could only tend to alienate still further the two peoples whom your great leader aims at binding together by a real union of hearts. In common with the overwhelming majority of our fellow-countrymen at home and abroad, as well as with a vast and increasing proportion of our fellow-subjects in Great Britain, we behold in you policy the true panacea for the wrongs and grievances of our long-suffering race, and the only adequate means of establishing, upon an enduring basis, that cordial union between England and Ireland, which the people of both countries so earnestly desire.

For the ultimate, and we hope speedy, triumph of that policy, we have one of the strongest assurances in its espousal by such able and distinguished rulers as we have now the honour to address; by you, my Lord Ripon, whose knowledge of the principles of sound government, gained during a career as Cabinet Minister extending over a quarter of a century, and more recently as one of the most successful Governors of England's great Eastern Empire, has led you, like those other ex-Viceroy, Earls Spencer and Carnarvon, to acknowledge the justice and wisdom of yielding the right of self-government to the Irish people; and by you, Mr. Morley, whose conscientious personal study of the Irish question and practical experience as one of the few successful Chief Secretaries of Ireland, have conducted you, in common with other occupants of that responsible office, such as Sir George Trevelyan and Mr. Campbell Bannerman, to the same irresistible conclusion.

In this dark hour of national adversity (which, however, we regard as the presage of future happiness and prosperity), we therefore gladly welcome you as the harbingers of peace, union, and amity between our two nations, and we pray the Almighty Ruler to bless your mission to our dear old land, to hasten its full fruition, and to make its blessings perpetual.

Done under the Common Seal of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Cork, this First day of February, 1888, in the presence of

JOHN O'BRIEN, *Mayor.*

ALEXANDER M'CARTHY, *Town Clerk.*

#### LIMERICK CORPORATION.

The Deputation from the Limerick Corporation consisted of—

The Mayor, the High Sheriff, the Town Clerk; P. S. Connelly, Law Adviser; James O'Mara, D. Begley, Michael Spain, Alderman Dundon, L. E. Ryan, W. Spillane, J.P.

The MAYOR OF LIMERICK, on presenting the freedom of Limerick, said—

“My Lord Marquis and Mr. Morley, I have the honour to introduce a deputation of the Corporation of Limerick, authorised to confer upon you the honorary freedom of our ancient city—a slight, I confess, but the highest testimony in our power of our appreciation of your sacrifices and services in the cause of Irish nationality, evidenced by your labours in the past, and emphasized by your declarations in that regard, made within the past few days within this capital of Ireland. Venerable as is the

institution of the Corporations of Ireland, mindful as we ever are of our chartered privileges and rights ; although we go down deep in the mine of history in tracing our origin, yet the municipalities of Ireland stand forward in the van of national progress, and endeavour to do their share in the work of national regeneration. Already on our list of honorary burgesses is the name of one not in Ireland born. Mr. Gladstone signed that book as a citizen of the Violated Treaty in Hawarden Castle, and we recognize your affixing your eminent signatures to the same catalogue to day as an assured proof of your resolution to develope his great policy of concession and recognition of our sovereign national rights, which is the only solution of the Irish difficulty—one that will calm the passions of centuries, and unite for ever in harmonious bonds two countries in progress and concord.”

The certificates of the freedom of the City on the Shannon were enclosed in a casket of Irish bog oak, handsomely carved. On the front side was a silver plate in the shape of a shield, with a representation of the Limerick City Arms and the inscription, “Presented to the Right Hon. John Morley, M.P., with the freedom of the City of Limerick, 1888. Francis A. O’Keeffe, Mayor ; Alfred C. Wallace, Town Clerk.”

Mr. A. C. Wallace, Town Clerk, read the address :

ADDRESS FROM THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND BURGESSES OF LIMERICK, TO THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF RIPON, K.G., AND TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JOHN MORLEY, M.P., ON THEIR VISIT TO IRELAND, FEBRUARY, 1888.

We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Limerick by unanimous resolution in common council assembled, beg to confer the freedom of our ancient city upon the Most Noble the Marquis of Ripon, K.G., and the Right Honourable John Morley, M.P., as an assurance of our appreciation of their distinguished services in the cause of self-government for Ireland.

Labouring as we are in common with the rest of Ireland, in times of unexampled depression, our population declining and laws antagonistic to liberty in full force under an authority not in sympathy, and having no mandate from the Irish people, we hail your mission at this crisis as the culminating proof demonstrated already by many representative deputations of the determination of the great Liberal Party of Great Britain to do justice to Ireland.

The people of Ireland are united in their claims for reform, and whilst most desirous to give every guarantee for the full enjoyment of every civil and religious right appertaining to the minority of our fellow-countrymen, yet we demand National self-government in accordance with the wishes of the people.

We enter our protest against the continuance of a system of legislation, which, in the absence of a measure of organic settlement, renders the relation of landlord and tenant a social anarchy. We believe that trade and prosperity will never flourish in Ireland under absentee drains and alien administration of our resources, and we condemn as abhorrent to civilized justice the iniquitous system of coercion laws now ruthlessly exerted to crush the spirit of the Irish people, vindicating their privileges as free men.

In accord with the municipalities of Ireland we greet your advent in

our midst and tender to you the unfeigned homage of the people of the ancient and unconquered city of Limerick. We recognise the world-wide services of the Most Noble Marquis of Ripon, his brilliant and beneficent rule of the great dependency of India, his valued international diplomatic skill, his high and resolute assertion of conscientious conviction, and the priceless prestige of his adhesion to the Irish cause.

We tender our sincere gratitude to the Right Honourable Mr. John Morley, for his labours in the cause of Irish freedom, and acknowledging his evident desire to administer Irish affairs in accordance with Irish popular feeling, his services in Parliament, on the platform, and in the Press, advancing our National programme and the great power his eminent position as a British statesman tend to the obtaining the just claims of Ireland.

In conclusion we beg to impress that the development and concession of the policy and privileges advocated by Mr. Gladstone and the Liberals of the United Kingdom will bind two nations in everlasting bonds of progress and amity.

Given at the Town Hall, and under the Corporate Seal of the said Borough, this 19th day of January, 1888.

F. A. O'KEEFFE, *Mayor*.

ALFRED C. WALLACE, *Town Clerk*.

The Mayor then presented Lord Ripon and Mr. Morley with the roll of honorary freedom of the city, and Lord Ripon and Mr. Morley inscribed their names on the roll.

#### WATERFORD CORPORATION.

The Deputation from Waterford Corporation consisted of—

The Mayor (Captain Thomas Toole), Aldermen—R. Power, High Sheriff; Redmond, Mahony, L. C. Strange. Councillors—J. Manning, R. Hearne, J. Higgins. J. W. Howard, Town Clerk; Patrick Kent, Borough Treasurer; High Constable, Mace-Bearer, Sword-Bearer.

The Mayor, in introducing the deputation, said rebels they were, and rebels they would remain until the present despotism was at an end.

The Town Clerk read the address:

We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Waterford, in common with the other municipal corporations of Ireland, beg to offer you a hearty and cordial welcome to our shores. This event of your arrival amongst us on a mission which is eminently calculated to be productive of permanent good to our country, will be long remembered by all Irishmen with deep and heartfelt gratitude, and by none more than by the community whom we have the honour to represent. After long centuries of cruel oppression and grinding misrule, we now seem to be approaching to a period, when we may reasonably expect that the long wished for blessing of National Self-Government will be obtained and through it the peace and prosperity which have been so long banished from our distracted land. We feel that the efforts of the illustrious statesman who has espoused our cause, aided by you and his other eminent colleagues, and supported by the mighty power of the English Democracy, will ere long be crowned with glorious and complete success, and we confidently expect in the near future to be in a position to testify to him and to the noble people of



Great Britain, that the two islands will thenceforth remain bound together by common ties of mutual regard, respect, and self-interest. On behalf of our ancient city we again offer you a most respectful greeting.

Given at the Council Chamber of Waterford, under our Common Seal, this 16th day of January, 1888.

THOMAS TOOLE, *Mayor*.

JOSEPH W. HOWARD, *Town Clerk*.

#### KILKENNY CORPORATION,

The Deputation from Kilkenny Corporation consisted of :—

The Mayor (P. M. Egan); J. Coyle, T.C., High Sheriff; J. Walsh, T.C., P.L.G.; M. Morrissey, T.C., P.L.G.; P. Rowan, T.C., P.L.G.; J. Wade, T.C. D. Fenton, T.C.; J. Meany, T.C.; C. J. Kenealy, Town Clerk.

The Mayor said it was to be regretted that the cheers which had greeted the distinguished visitors, were mingled with the lamentations of some of their countrymen in prison. The first lines of the representation in Ireland were broken in upon by imprisoning the Lord Mayor and the members of Parliament; but he felt he expressed the opinion of those present when he said the municipalities constituted the “second line of defence,” which, when attacked, would be found to be defended resolutely and actively.

The Town Clerk read the address :

GENTLEMEN—We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Kilkenny, desire to add our meed of joyous welcome, in unison with the national voice of Ireland, which greets you to-day; and, in doing so, we wish most fervently to express our warmest thanks and congratulation for this your visit of sympathy and support in the great political struggle for legislative independence in which the Irish people are now so earnestly engaged. That two English gentlemen of great political influence should visit our shores, bearing tidings of promised help and co-operation from the great majority of the English people, we look upon as the beginning of a new era of more friendly relations between the two countries, which must result in the termination of the continued sufferings of the Irish people through age of tyranny and mis-government, and bring to Ireland a new title of happiness and prosperity. In order to experience the general gloom, and the poignant anguish which at present beset our countrymen, as a result of the cruel indignities and prison tortures to which their leaders are subjected, we think your visit is most timely and opportune, for the land of Ireland to-day reeks under the atrocities of a Government to which, taking the peaceful character of the country into consideration, we defy history to afford a parallel. If Englishmen wish to prove their love of freedom; if they desire to show to the world that the boasted liberty of the people of this empire is a reality, they will once and for all decide that the grievances and woes of the Irish people, which are only worthy of the barbarous ages, and could only occur under the most despotic of Governments, shall cease; and that peace, and concord, and unity, and plenty shall reign instead. The land laws of Ireland, upon which half a century of agitation has been vainly spent with the object of improving them, still require remodelling; the home industry and commerce of the country have been almost entirely crushed and require to be revived; the method of administering the law through the paid and prejudiced placemen of the executive in Dublin Castle, represents the

lowest form of oppression which the most arbitrary Government could inflict; the whole system of government through the Castle officials tends to bring the law into contempt, by giving it the colour of a foreign domination, which the people of England would not tolerate for a day if practised in their own country. Hence the necessity for a complete reformation of the constitution by allowing Irishmen to manage the internal affairs of their own country, and granting them Home Rule, which must eventually strengthen and consolidate the great empire of which we recognise in you such worthy and trusted representatives. And we pray that to this end your influence with the whole English people, may widen and become equally potent as it has with the people of Ireland, and that growing in strength as the cause which you shall espouse shall ripen, you will succeed in aiding that great statesman, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., in crowning his glorious career by the successful fulfilment of the obligations which the noble ambition of rescuing Ireland from her bondage has thrown upon him.

Signed,

PATRICK M. EGAN, *Mayor*.  
C. J. KENEALY, *Town Clerk*.

#### CLONMEL CORPORATION.

The deputation from the Clonmel Corporation consisted of—

Messrs. E. Murphy, Mayor; D. F. Clancy, Town Clerk; Alderman Lonergan, P. Collins, E. O'Donoghue, borough treasurer.

The Mayor introduced the deputation. The Town Clerk read the address as follows:—

MOST NOBLE AND RIGHT HONORABLE SIRs—We desire briefly to tender you our sincere and heartfelt welcome as ambassadors of peace from your countrymen to ours. From one of the most important towns in Ireland, socially and commercially, not only the representatives of the vast preponderance of its political opinion, but of its aggregate wealth and intelligence, we come to tell you that we prize highly, and thank you heartily, for your generous and patriotic mission. Be assured that Tipperary, with all Ireland besides, participates in the warmth of that welcome to you, which the people of Dublin have had a glad opportunity of practically testifying. Your visit is, we trust, one of the last milestones upon the road to legislative enfranchisement, and we hope and pray that when the goal shall have been reached, and the victory crowned, you, first amongst the first in honour and distinction, may be spared to receive once again in an Irish Parliament upon College-green, the acclaim and gratitude of a nation, to whose triumph you shall have nobly and unsparingly contributed.

Signed on behalf of the said corporation,

E. MURPHY, *Mayor*,  
DAVID J. CLANCY, *Town Clerk*.

#### DROGHEDA CORPORATION.

The deputation from the Corporation of Drogheda consisted of—

Alderman Kennedy, Mayor; Simon Jordan, High Sheriff; Alderman Tighe, P. McNamara, James A. Clarke, Peter C. Greene, and the Town Clerk.

The Mayor in a few well worded remarks introduced the deputation. The Town Clerk read the address as follows :—

**MOST NOBLE MARQUIS AND HONOURABLE SIR**—On behalf of Drogheda and its people whom we represent, we welcome you to Ireland. Coming as you do to aid us in our long and weary struggle for constitutional liberty, you hail the advent of two such eminent Englishmen, as a happy omen, and recognise your visit as intended to convey to the people of this country, the desire of England to repair the wrongs of centuries, whilst at the same time fostering here the feeling of forgetfulness of those wrongs, that the Irish race have given such unmistakable evidence of their desire to do. The wrongs of centuries no doubt cannot be obliterated in a day, nor resistance to unjust laws, which was ever held a sacred duty here, be in a moment given up, especially while we are reminded daily of the inhuman tyranny of the past by the brutal enforcement of the existing Coercion Law of the present Tory rulers. Twenty years of prospective Coercion as outlined by Lord Salisbury, must prove barren statesmanship, seven centuries of it having failed; but twenty years of justice with the kindness of feeling it will engender between the Irish and English people, each ruled by laws made by themselves to suit each other, may be looked forward to as having a contrary effect, and be the means of amalgamating in brotherhood two peoples who have through misunderstanding been kept so long apart.

Signed on behalf of the Corporation of Drogheda.

PETER CONNOLLY, *Town Clerk.*

#### SLIGO CORPORATION.

The deputation from the Sligo Corporation consisted of—

Mr. P. A. M'Hugh, Mayor; Alderman Tighe, J.P.; Alderman Higgins. Councillors—Dolan, Connolly, and Colliery.

The address was as follows :—

We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of this ancient borough, bid you a hearty welcome to Ireland. We thank you for coming as the representatives of the great Liberal party of England to learn for yourselves on Irish soil the wants, the feelings, and the aspirations of our people. In welcoming you we are pleased to believe that we do honour to your great leader, William Ewart Gladstone; and, as one of the corporate bodies of this country, we desire to express the hope that Providence may spare him to see realised his beneficent intentions towards the people of Ireland. We believe Home Government to be essential to the prosperity and happiness of our people, and we hope to see continued every constitutional effort to obtain this, undeterred by coercion. By the aid of the great party you represent we trust to see realised in the near future the complete and perfect union of the people of the United Kingdom.

P. A. M'HUGH, *Mayor.*

P. DOLAN, *T.C.*

DANIEL MACGILL, *Town Clerk.*

#### TULLAMORE TOWN COMMISSIONERS.

The deputation from the Tullamore Commissioners consisted of—

Mr. Henry Egan, T.C., and Mr. James Hayes, T.C.

Mr. Egan, in presenting the address said—My Lord Marquis



and Mr. Morley, we in Tullamore are not sufficiently advanced in municipal affairs to offer you the freedom of our town, but I have no doubt if you continue acting as you are acting, we will be able to offer you the hospitality of our jail.

ADDRESS OF THE TULLAMORE TOWN COMMISSIONERS TO THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF RIPON AND THE RIGHT HON. JOHN MORLEY, M.P.

The Tullamore Town Commissioners beg to tender a most cordial and respectful welcome to the Most Noble the Marquis of Ripon and the Right Honourable John Morley, M.P., on the occasion of their visit to Ireland at this momentous crisis in the country's struggle for legislative independence, and to assure them of their sincere gratitude and admiration for the highly patriotic and generous motives by which Ireland's noble and distinguished guests were inspired in coming over to demonstrate by their presence amongst the real Unionists and representative men of Ireland, their determination to lend their most influential and powerful aid to the Irish people and their trusted representatives under the leadership of England's greatest statesman, the Right Honourable William Ewart Gladstone, in their constitutional efforts to regain that right for which Irishmen shall never cease to struggle, the privilege to make and to administer those laws that directly affect the peace and prosperity of their country, the consummation of which they believe to be thoroughly consistent with their loyalty to the Crown of England, and conducive to the true interests and consolidation of the British Empire.

(Signed),

WILLIAM ADAMS, *Chairman*.

BERNARD SMITH, T.C.

HENRY EGAN, T.C.

JAMES SULLIVAN, T.C.

PATRICK EGAN, T.C.

JAMES HAYES, T.C.

JOHN SHEIL, T.C.

Tullamore, 23rd January, 1888.

PATRICK MORAN, T.C.

CONSTANTINE QUIRKE, T.C.

WILLIAM BROPHY, T.C.

MICHAEL RYAN, T.C.

JAMES L. STIRLING, T.C.

PATRICK LENEHAN, T.C.

The addresses of the following bodies were then handed in :—

MONAHAN TOWN COMMISSIONERS—Mr. P. O'Brien, M.P., introduced the deputation from the Monahan Town Commissioners, which consisted of Messrs. Owen M'Nally, Chairman; P. Rafferty, J.P.; E. F. Donnelly, J.P.; John Treanor, J. B. Ross, and Peter Tierney, and the Chairman read the address.

ENNISCORTHY TOWN COMMISSIONERS—Messrs. Joseph Kennedy, Peter Ryan, and John Bolger, presented an address on behalf of the Enniscorthy Town Commissioners.

ENNISCORTHY BOARD OF GUARDIANS—The Chairman of the Enniscorthy Board of Guardians presented an address on behalf of that body.

NAVAN TOWN COMMISSIONERS—The Chairman and the Town Clerk, who attended, presented an address on behalf of the Navan Town Commissioners. It was signed by Messrs. Luke Smyth, Chairman, T.C.; James Lawler, Secretary; Patrick M'Namara, T.C.; Thomas Nugent, T.C.; Edward Crinion, T.C.

BOYLE TOWN COMMISSIONERS—Mr. M'Morrow, Solicitor to the Boyle Town Commissioners, presented an address on behalf of that body, signed by James Candon, C.T.C., J.P.; Patrick Mullany, T.C., P.L.G.; Edward

M<sup>c</sup>Morrow, T.C. ; James Lindsay, T.C., P.L.G. ; Patrick O'Keeffe, T.C. ; Patrick Tobin, T.C. ; James Smyth, T.C. ; John William Kennedy, T.C. ; Thomas Wynne, Town Clerk.

DRUMCONDRA TOWN COMMISSIONERS.—An address on behalf of this board was presented, signed by Maurice Butterly, J.P. ; Chairman ; Edward M'Mahon, T.C. ; James Martin, T.C. ; Patrick Murray, T.C. ; Peter Leech, T.C. ; Thomas Connolly, T.C. ; Thomas M'Auley, T.C. ; William J. Doherty, J.P., C.E. ; P. Fitzpatrick, T.C. ; Laurence Brady, T.C. ; Michael Scally, T.C.

LONGFORD TOWN COMMISSIONERS.—Mr. Peter Flood, Chairman, and Mr. C. Cox, Town Clerk, presented an address on behalf of the Longford Town Commissioners,

CASHEL CORPORATION.—On behalf of the ancient borough of Cashel, the Chairman of the Town Commissioners Mr. Laffan, and Mr. John Corley, Town Clerk, presented an address of welcome.

NEWBRIDGE TOWN COMMISSIONERS.—An address signed by the Chairman, Mr. John Malone, and by Mr. E. Crichton, Town Clerk, was presented on behalf of the Newbridge Town Commissioners.

MOUNTMELICK TOWN COMMISSIONERS.—An address was presented on behalf of this Board, which was signed by William Scully, Chairman ; William M'Evoy, T.C. ; James Dunne, T.C. ; Michael Delany, T.C. ; Laurence M'Evoy, T.C. ; Thomas Morrin, T.C. ; Edward Griffith, T.C. ; Vincent Scully, T.C. ; Patrick Talbot Malone, T.C. ; Joseph Griffith, Town Clerk.

MOUNTMELICK BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—Mr. Meehan presented an address on behalf of the Mountmellick Board of Guardians, signed by the following members of the Board :—Patrick A. Meehan, James Kinsella, Patrick Doran, John Connolly, Arthur Byrne, Andrew Gallagher, William Scully, Thomas Gowing, John Kavanagh, Anthony Conroy, William Keeshan, William Fitzpatrick, James Ramsbottom, Matthew Dunne, Michael Kinsella, James Troy, John Costigan, Daniel Dunne, John Kavanagh, Michael Hargrove, John Mocney, Michael Scully, Patrick Conroy, John Burke, William M'Evoy, Thomas Wyer, John Monahan, Michael Delany, James Dowling, John M'Evoy, Andrew Keating, Peter Dowling, Patrick Flynn, Patrick Haslam.

GALWAY TOWN COMMISSIONERS.—The Chairman (Mr. Thomas O'Sullivan) presented an address on behalf of the Town Commissioners.

STRABANE TOWN COMMISSIONERS.—An address was presented on behalf of the Strabane Town Commissioners, signed by Mr. Edward Gallagher, Chairman, and Mr. Hugh Maguire, Town Clerk.

KILLARNEY COMMISSIONERS.—An address was presented on behalf of this Board, signed by Messrs. J. D. Sheehan, M.P., Chairman ; William Martin, J.P. ; John J. Healy, John Duckett, Timothy Healy, D. J. O'Connor, J. D. Clifford, J. D. Brosnau, J. M'Crohan, D. Hurley, J. O'Donohue, M. O'Sullivan, Michael Healy, Town Clerk.

WESTPORT TOWN COMMISSIONERS.—Mr. P. J. Kelly presented an address on behalf of this Board, signed by Messrs. Thomas Murray, Peter J. Kelly, Owen O'Malley, John Walshe, Patrick Heraty, Austin O'Malley, Eustace Lynch, Thomas Heraty, Patrick Toole.

WESTPORT BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—Mr. John Loudon, B.L., Chairman ; presented an address on behalf of the Westport Board of Guardians.

NAAS TOWN COMMISSIONERS.—An address was presented on behalf of this body, signed by Messrs. Patrick Byrne, Chairman ; James Conway, Michael Eagleton, Richard Treacy, Henry Doyle, T. A. Walsh, Town Clerk.

NAAS BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—On behalf of this Board an address was presented by Mr. John T. Heffernan.

**CARRICKMACROSS BOARD OF GUARDIANS.**—An address was presented from this Board, signed by Messrs. Thomas A. Carleton, J.P., Chairman; Thomas Phelan, J.P.; Vice-Chairman; John O'Hagan, Deputy Vice-Chairman.

**DROGHEDA BOARD OF GUARDIANS.**—An address was presented from this Board, signed by Messrs. John Mangan, Alderman, Chairman Drogheda Union; Patrick Fulham, Vice-Chairman; James McCarthy, P.L.G.; James Everitt, P.L.G.; James R. Drew, P.L.G.; Nicholas Markey, J.P., P.L.G.

**DUNDALK HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS.**—An address was presented from this Board, signed by Mr. James Murray, Chairman, and Mr. J. F. Farrell, Secretary.

**DUNDALK TOWN COMMISSIONERS.**—An address was presented from the Dundalk Town Commissioners, signed by Messrs. Robert L. Brown, Chairman; Michael Hagarty, Henry O'Connell and Thomas Roe, Town Commissioners; Edward Ferrar, Town Clerk.

**CAVAN TOWN COMMISSIONERS.**—The Chairman presented an address on behalf of the Cavan Town Commissioners.

**LIMERICK BOARD OF GUARDIANS.**—An address was presented on behalf of the Limerick Board of Guardians by Messrs. William Abraham, M.P., Chairman; John Finucane, M.P., Vice-Chairman; Patrick Riordan, T.C., Deputy Vice-Chairman; James O'Mara, T.C., P.L.G.; John McInerney, P.L.G.; Bryan O'Donnell, P.L.G.; Thomas O'Farrell, P.L.G.; Thomas Mitchell, P.L.G.; Edward Kirby, P.L.G.; Patrick Finucane, P.L.G.; John Macnamara, P.L.G.; Michael Spain, T.C., P.L.G., &c.

**CROOM BOARD OF GUARDIANS.**—Mr. Matthew O'Flaherty, Chairman, and Mr. James Conway, Town Clerk; presented an address on behalf of the Croom Board of Guardians.

**CARRICK-ON-SUIR BOARD OF GUARDIANS.**—On behalf of this Board an address was presented signed by Mr. John Shee, Chairman, and Mr. J. Mullins, Clerk.

**CLONMEL BOARD OF GUARDIANS.**—On behalf of this body an address was presented, signed by Mr. Edward Cantwell, Chairman.

**KELLS BOARD OF GUARDIANS.**—An address was presented on behalf of this board, signed by James J. Masterson, J.P., Chairman; T. P. McKenna, vice-Chairman; P. F. Lynch, Deputy Vice-chairman; Thomas Monaghan, Richard Reilly, Richard Allen.

**DUNDALK BOARD OF GUARDIANS.**—An address was presented on behalf of this board, signed by Messrs. Peter Sellars, J.P., Chairman; Owen Joseph Kelly, Vice-chairman; Owen Quinn, Deputy Vice-chairman; B. A. Neary, Richard Jeffers, John Levins Neary, Thomas Roe, guardians, James Murphy, Clerk of the Union.

**ATHY BOARD OF GUARDIANS.**—An address was presented on behalf of this board, signed by Messrs. John Wm. Dunne, Chairman; Daniel Whelan, Vice-chairman; Denis Kilbride, Deputy Vice-chairman; and J. A. McHugh, Clerk.

**BAWNBOY BOARD OF GUARDIANS.**—An address was presented on behalf of this board, signed by Mr. Joseph O'Reilly, Chairman; and Mr. James McGovern, Clerk.

**TUAM BOARD OF GUARDIANS.**—Colonel Nolan, M.P., presented an address on behalf of the Tuam Board of Guardians.

**BELFAST PROTESTANT HOME RULE ASSOCIATION.**—Mr. Thomas Shillington, President, and Mr. Jas. Johnston, Hon. Sec., presented an address on behalf of the Belfast Protestant Home Rule Association.

**GLENTIES BOARD OF GUARDIANS.**—An address on behalf of this board was presented, signed by Mr. Edward Moy, Vice-chairman; Mr. Hugh McLoone, Deputy Vice-chairman; Messrs. Francis McDevitt, Lanty Hanlon, Cormick Cannon, and John Gildea.



**IRISH NATIONAL FORESTERS**—An address on behalf of the executive council of the Irish National Foresters, signed, Messrs. James M'Ardle, High Chief Ranger; Henry Kelly, High Sub-Chief Ranger; Daniel Collins, Executive Council Treasurer; Richard Byrne, Michael Doyle, Thomas A. Mannion, Executive Council Trustees; James Fitzgerald, Executive Council Woodward; John Farrell, Executive Council Beadle; Patrick Doyle, Assistant General Secretary; Joseph Hutchinson, General Secretary.

#### **CORK HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS.**

The deputation from the Cork Harbour Commissioners consisted of—

The Mayor of Cork, John Flynn, T. J. Clanchy, R. Downing, R. Foley, J. W. Green, B. J. Alcock, William Donegan, Secretary.

Mr. Donegan presented the following address on behalf of the board—

We, the Cork Harbour Commissioners, desire to tender to you our heartfelt welcome on the occasion of your visit to Ireland. We hail you as the representatives of the great Liberal party of England and of its leader, the greatest of living statesmen, and as the bearers of a message of peace and hope to the vast majority of the people of this country. Trying as the present time is to the people of Ireland, crushed down by a harsh and exceptional law administered with a severity which must cause grief to every lover of freedom, the people believing in the efforts of the Liberal party to free them from the injustice which now rules the land, and to restore to them not only their outraged rights, but also a National Parliament for the management of purely Irish affairs as distinct from those that are Imperial, are emboldened to persevere in the constitutional methods they have hitherto adopted for the accomplishment of those ends. We complain that under the existing law political representatives, and others highly honoured and esteemed by the people, imprisoned for political offences are subjected to treatment similar to that accorded to ordinary criminals, a condition of things hitherto unknown in the political annals of the country. It has been urged for party motives that the coercive policy of the present Ministry has produced a condition of quiet and a diminution of crime in this country, which did not previously exist. These allegations we fearlessly deny, and desire to urge on your attention that the pacific and friendly policy which you represent is the true cause of the peaceful condition of the country by the hope which it inspires. The demonstration which witnessed the departure from our shores of the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen bore evidence of the faith of the Irish people in the conciliatory policy of which you are the representatives, and we rejoice again in your persons to show to the civilised world that the feeling so deeply planted can quickly be revived in response to a call from that great party of justice and of liberty. As representing the commercial interests not only of the Port and Harbour of Cork, but largely the south of Ireland, we are satisfied that the commercial prosperity so much to be desired can only be restored by satisfying the national aspirations, which we believe will be accomplished by a policy such as you represent.

#### **THE BELFAST NATIONALISTS.**

The deputation from the Belfast Nationalists consisted of—

Rev. P. Convery, Adm.; Rev. J. P. Greene, D.D.; Rev. F. Owens, Adm.; Rev. J. Moore, J. G. Biggar, M.P.; Rev. P. Maguire, M. McCartan, M.P.;

Dr. Dempsey, J.P.; A. M'Erelean, solicitor; J. Carr, solicitor; W. H. Campbell, Thomas M'Veagh, T. Ward, Richard M'Clade, Lewis Smith, J. M'Kendry, J. M'Closky.

The following address was presented—

TO THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF RIPON, K.G., AND THE  
RIGHT HON. JOHN MORLEY, M.P.

We, in the name of 70,000 Nationalists of Belfast, tender to you a Cead Mile Failthe on your visit to Ireland. We recognise in your lordship one who has filled with conspicuous ability some of the most important positions at the disposal of the Crown, and more particularly the Viceroyalty of our great Indian empire. Whilst governing so many millions of her Majesty's subjects, you have won our admiration by your great administrative capacity and your successful efforts to ameliorate the condition of the native races. The same policy of justice and conciliation which you pursued in India characterises your actions in support of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., in his noble efforts to do justice to the oppressed people of Ireland. We recognise and have always recognised in you, right honorable sir, a consistent, staunch, and fearless advocate of the struggling and of the oppressed. Our hearts were gladdened and our hopes were raised when you accepted the high office of Chief Secretary for Ireland, under the late Administration, for we knew that your appointment foreshadowed the realisation of all our hope and aspirations. We are delighted to see you so completely restored to health after your recent severe illness. We look forward with confidence to the near future, when you shall again fill the same responsible office, and bring to a successful issue the policy inaugurated by your great leader, supported by the vast majority of the people of the United Kingdom.

PATRICK CONVERY, Adm., President Belfast National League.  
EDWARD HUGHES, J.P., Vice-President Belfast National League.  
DANIEL M'ALEESE, J.P., Vice-President Belfast National League,  
THOMAS F. MURTAGH, Hon. Treasurer Belfast National League,  
EDWARD J. MORRISSEY, Hon. Secretary Belfast National League.

#### DUBLIN UNIVERSITY HOME RULE ASSOCIATION.

The deputation, which was introduced by Dr. Nixon, consisted of—

The Rev. Joseph Galbraith, S.F., T.C.D.; Edward Perceval Wright, M.D., Professor of Botany; William J. Sollas, Professor of Geology, LL.D.; Mr. Sergeant Hemphill, Q.C., Ex-Sch.; Arthur Houston, Q.C., LL.D.; C. J. Nixon, M.B., LL.D.; P. H. Law Smith, LL.D.; Thomas Donnelly, M.A.O., M.D.; Ernest Harris, LL.D., &c.; J. M. Dickson, Ex-Sch., LL.B.; W. G. Doolin, M.A., L.C.E.; Michael M'Hugh, M.A., M.B., Hon. Secretaries; and E. P. S. Counsel, LL.D., Hon. Treasurer.

Mr. M. M'Hugh read the address :—

We, the members of the Dublin University Home Rule Association, offer you a most hearty welcome on your visit to our country, to whose cause you have proved your devotion, more especially as you come among us at a time when our liberties are suspended. In you we fully recognise the true nobility and great intellectual power which now, as in the past, must be found on the side of liberty and progress. We congratulate you, Lord Ripon, upon your unswerving attachment to all that is best in Liberalism, and upon your readiness to put in force the principles you profess by recognising the voice

of the Irish people constitutionally expressed in Parliament. To you, Mr. Morley, as the English statesman of our time who first admitted and courageously advocated our right to self-government, we feel the liveliest gratitude. Holding as we do the strongest convictions that great benefits will follow upon the establishment of an Irish Parliament, not only to our own country but also to the Empire, we can well understand that there exists in your mind no doubt or distrust as to the success in Ireland of that system of constitutional government which has made England great and keeps her free.

Joseph Galbraith, Clk., S.F., T.C.D.; Edward Perceval Wright, Prof. of Botany, M.D.; W. J. Sollas, Prof. of Geology, LL.D.; Samuel Walker, Q.C., Ex. Sch., B.A.; Thomas Bp. Verulam, D.D.; Wm. A. MacDonald, M.A., M.P.; C. H. Hemphill, Sergt., Ex. Sch., B.A.; Hugh J. Flynn, Clk., M.A., D.D.; Stopford A. Brooke, Clk., M.A.; H. J. Gill, M.A., M.P.; John McMahon, Q.C., M.A.; Arthur Houston, Q.C., LL.D.; C. J. Nixon, M.B., LL.D.; William Urick, Clk., M.A.; John Dockrell, M.A.; Edward Bray, Clk., M.A.; E. Newenham Hoare, Clk., M.A.; B. C. A. Windle, M.A., M.D.; Theophilus Bennett, Clk., M.A.; J. J. Cranny, M.D.; George McCutchan, Clk., M.A.; F. L. Meares, Clk., Ex. Sch., M.A.; J. Blackburne Kane, Clk., M.A.; Alfred Burton, Clk., M.A.; J. Bowles Daly, Clk., LL.D.; H. N. Creeny, Clk., M.A.; R. G. Cumming, Clk., M.A.; G. A. Fry, Clk., M.A.; John Hammond, Clk., M.A.; Ebenezer Goold, M.A., Mus. Bac.; S. J. Brown, M.A.; J. Newenham Hoare, Clk., M.A.; S. H. Galbraith, M.A., L.C.E.; R. Ashe King, Clk., M.A.; Arthur Jones, Clk., M.A.; Samuel Sandys, Clk., M.A.; R. O'N. Anderson, Clk., B.A.; H. C. Lambart, Clk., M.A.; W. S. Kennedy, Clk., M.A.; E. P. S. Counsel, LL.D.; J. F. Wray, B.A., LL.B.; W. M. Crook, Ex. Sch., B.A.; T. W. Rolleston, B.A.; J. M. Dickson, Ex. Sch., LL.B.; M. J. Dunn, B.A., LL.B.; Jos. Kilbride, B.A.; P. R. Denehy, B.A., M.D.; T. Fitzpatrick, LL.D.; D. D. Boulger, B.A., LL.B.; Ambrose Plunkett, B.A., LL.B.; H. H. Johnson, Sch., B.A.; J. M. Harrington, B.A., M.B.; Patrick Kilbride, B.A.; T. M. Nulty, B.A.; R. D. O'Callaghan, B.A., LL.B.; D. F. Browne, B.A., LL.B.; John P. Henry, M.B., M.Ch.; Thomas Myles, M.B.; E. A. Ennis, B.A., LL.B.; A. Somers Drake, B.A., J.P.; W. L. Lawson, Clk., M.A.; W. N. Kearney, Clk., M.A.; E. H. Flynn, Clk., M.A.; H. M. Kennedy, Clk., M.A.; C. F. Doyle, Sch., B.A.; John Byrne, M.A., M.B.; H. King, Dep. Surg. Genl., Ex. Sch.; Benjamin Ralph, LL.D.; H. W. Geoghegan, LL.D.; Count Plunkett, B.A.; Robt. Potterton, LL.D.; R. H. Thompson, LL.D.; R. Taffe, M.B., M.Ch.; A. McNally, B.A., M.B.; T. J. Nicolls, B.A., L.C.E.; H. J. McIntosh, LL.D.; F. N. Nash, M.A.; J. G. Marshall, M.A., M. Eng.; J. C. Lambert, M.A.; Alfred McHugh, M.A., Ex. Sch.; Edward W. Moore, M.A.; James L. Carew, B.A., M.P.; W. G. Doolin, M.A., L.C.S.; Arthur Conan, Sch., B.A.; Thos. Donnelly, M.D.; R. J. Doyle, Sch., B.A.; Israel Jeffares, M.A.; P. H. Law Smith, LL.D.; J. B. Walton, Clk., B.A., LL.B.; Joseph Finnegan, M.B.; G. H. King, M.A.; Ernest W. Harris, LL.D.; James A. Poole, M.A.; Michael McHugh, M.A., M.B.; W. Grandy, B.A., M.B.; John Fitzgerald, B.A., Mus. Bac.; C. H. Oldham, Ex. Sch., B.A.; H. C. McWeeney, Sch., B.A.; Stanhope Hemphill, M.A.; Percy W. Miles, Clk., B.A.; J. D. Kennedy, B.A., LL.B.; T. P. Ryan, B.A., LL.B.; J. J. Sheehan, B.A., LL.B.; W. F. Browne, B.A., LL.B.; E. H. Ennis, B.A.; R. P. Ingham, B.A., LL.B.; P. D. Fleming, B.A., LL.B.; M. F. McGrenahan, B.A., LL.B.; F. W. Moorhead, B.A., LL.B.; T. F. Molony, B.A., LL.B.; T. F. Monks, B.A.; Charles Waters, B.A.; Joseph Gaynor, B.A., LL.B.; C. E. MacDermott, B.A., LL.B.; Luke Dillon, B.A.; F. J. O'Carroll, B.A., LL.B.; Daniel Kehoe, B.A., LL.B.; F. J. Little, B.A.; D. O'Sullivan, B.A.; F. Nowlan, B.A.; J. J. Gerrard, B.A.; T. P. Gill, M.P.

#### THE ROYAL UNIVERSITY.

The deputation of the Royal University consisted of—

Messrs. W. H. Dodd, Q.C.; E. D. Mapother, M.D.; W. Thornley Stoker, M.D.; J. J. Clancy, M.P.; Christopher Gunn, M.D.; M. Drummond, B.L.; J. O. Wylie, B.L.; Joseph O'Carroll, M.B.; J. P. Pye, M.D., Professor Queen's College, Galway; E. J. McWeeney, M.B., M.A.



Mr. Dodd, in presenting the address, said it was signed by 550 members.

The address is as follows:—

We, the undersigned members of the Royal University of Ireland, offer you a hearty welcome to the capital of our country. As University men, we take special pleasure in welcoming you, men of academic culture and eminence in letters, but our reasons for addressing you now is that you have been amongst the foremost and ablest advocates of the generous policy on the Irish question which is associated with the name of Mr. Gladstone, and which it is the object of your present visit to Ireland to uphold. We are convinced that in the adoption by Parliament of the main lines of Mr. Gladstone's policy, in other words, in the granting to Ireland of a domestic Legislature for the management of purely Irish affairs, lies the one hope of establishing order on a firm and permanent basis, of restoring peace and prosperity to a distracted country, and of consolidating a real union between the people of Ireland and the people of Great Britain. We are further convinced that the sooner such a settlement of the Irish question is accomplished the more beneficent will be its effect on all the interests concerned. The members of the Royal University are scattered not only over Ireland, but over the rest of the British Empire, and thus many have been prevented from signing this address, who, we are persuaded, share our sentiments. But the fact that the address, within so limited a time, has been signed by so many, will, we hope, be accepted by you as an indication that there is a large and increasing body of Irish University men who heartily approve of the proposals for the future government of Ireland which form part of the programme of the Liberal party and its illustrious leader.

Bartholomew Woodlock, Bishop of Ardagh and Clonmacnoise, Senator; Edward Thomas, Bishop of Limerick, Senator; C. T. Redington, Senator; C. J. Nixon, A.B., M.B., LL.D. (Univ. Dubl.), M.D., *Hon. Caus. R.U.I.*, Senator; S. O'Sullivan, M.D., LL.C.S., Senator; W. H. Dodd, M.A., Q.C.; E. D. Mapother, M.D., F.R.C.S.; W. Thornley Stoker, M.D., F.R.C.S.; J. J. Clancy, M.A., M.P., Barrister-at-Law; J. O. Wylie, M.A., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law; Christopher Gunn, M.D.; M. Drummond, M.A., Barrister-at-Law; J. P. Pye, M.D., M.CH., F.R.U.I.; Joseph O'Carroll, M.B., M.CH.; Edward Cumming, M.A., Barrister-at-Law; Andrew Todd, M.A., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law; Alfred Smith, M.B., M.CH.; Louis Ely O'Carroll, B.A., Barrister-at-Law; Gerald Griffin, Barrister-at-Law; Rev. J. P. Cowley, B.A.; Edmond T. McWeeney, M.A., M.B., M.CH.; Rev. John Egan, LL.D., F.R.U.I.; John Casey, LL.D., F.R.U.I., F.R.S.; Michael Aicken, Henry F. Atchison, B.A.; Ambrose Bermingham, M.B., L.K.Q.C.P.; J. J. Bourke, M.A.; John Byrne, Abraham J. Boulger, David J. F. Bennett; F. Brannan, R. H. Berryhill, M.A., Solicitor; Michael J. Bourke, B.A., M.D.; John J. Blackall, M.D., M.CH.; Philip Barry, M.E.; John Bligh, M.D., M.CH.; Rev. James Bowden, M.A.; Redmond Barry, B.A.; Eugene Berbach, SCH.; Edward J. Bannon, B.A.; Thomas Brodie, Michael S. Bergin, R. Allen Brammigan, J. Buckley, John Joseph Beatty, Richard Blake, J.P.; John M. Bacon, Michael James Buckley, M. R. Breen, B.A., Prof.; James Boyd, M. J. Boyle, Nicholas Cantwell, M. P. Cashen, Jeremiah Cotter, M.D., M.CH.; A. Commins, M.D., LL.D. (Lond), M.P., B.L.; T. Crowley, M.D., M.CH.; J. P. Cowley, B.A., O.C.C.; Professor Daniel Croly, M.A.; James Carroll, M.D., M.CH.; Denis J. Coffey, B.A.; Joseph Campbell, J. P. Clarke, J. E. S. Condon, B.A., B.L.; Joseph Carlos, James Craig, W. H. Corcoran, Richard M. Connolly, John P. Cassidy, O. B. Crowe, B.A., M. INST., C.E.; G. Cunningham, Aubrey Edgar Clancy, M. J. Clarke, B.A., SCH., Barrister-at-Law; Charles Clinton, William P. Coyne, Thomas Cosgrave, Joseph P. Connolly, Philip Edward Cogan, M.D., M.CH.; Arthur Conan, M.A., Classical Student; Rd. J. Connell, Thos. A. Connellan, LL.C.S., L.K.Q.C.P.; James Dooley, M. F. Doyle, William Doherty, Pierce J. Daly, M.D., M.CH.;

John E. Dowling, M.D., M.CH.; Alexander Dempsey, M.D., L.R.C.S.; R. E. Donovan, M.D.; Paul R. Dillon, L.R.C.S., L.K.Q.C.P.; Thomas H. Donovan, Albert E. Downey, Michael Downes, William Downes, Frank J. Davys, B.A., F.R.C.S. M. J. Davison, M.D., M.CH.; Thomas Dwyer, Robert Donovan, B.A.; Joseph J. Donaghy, John W. Dodd, J. Dunne, Daniel Darragh, James J. Dempsey, M.A.; M. Dempsey, B.A.; W. J. Dargan, Augustine F. Downey, Laurence Demehy, E. J. Hughes Dowling, R. E. Devitt, Richard Devit, Daniel S. Doyle, B.A.; A. J. Dowling, John D. Evans, B.L.; John J. Earley, John Fleming, M.D.; George H. Frost, John William Fogarty, Patrick Flanagan, D. C. Feeny, B.A.; David Fitzgerald, John F. Fagan, James J. Fitzgerald, John Fitzpatrick, M.A.; M. J. Farrelly, M.A.; Jeremiah Fagan, Eugene Freehill, Ignatius J. Flynn, W. Farrell, James Geraghty, M.D., M.CH.; Thomas Griffin, M.A., L.R.C.S.; James Punch Goulding, M.D., M.R.C.S.; William Graham, M.D., M.CH.; P. F. Graham, M.D., M.CH.; William Gallagher, P. Garland, T. Greer, M.A., M.D., M.CH.; James Gunning, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.; Rev. John S. M. Guinan, Thomas Goodwin, Bernard Gibson, Thomas Gilligan, Rev. Alfred L. Greaven, B.A.; T. Gavin, Joseph P. Gaffney, James J. Gibney, James S. Gaffney, B.A.; Christopher Gilsehan, Richard Greer, B.A.; T. F. Hanly, L.R.C.S., Ed.; J. J. Hanly, M.A., L.R.C.S.; Edward Hanly, M.D., M.CH.; J. F. W. Howley, Hugh Hyndman, LL.D., Solicitor; John Hatton, B.A.; D. F. Hannigan, B.A., LL.B., B.L.; J. Wilson Hamill, M.D., M.CH.; Stanley Harrington, B.A., J.P.; James Hanafin, B.A., M.D., L.R.C.P. & S.; John C. Hackett, M.D., M.CH.; John Henderson, M.A., M.B., C.M.; Michael Halpenny, John F. Hartland, M.D.; Thomas Howard, J. J. Haugh, B.A.; J. A. Harrington, Henry W. Harding, Peter Hughes, J. R. Hayes, M.D., M.CH.; Thomas Henderson, M.A.; Edmund L. Hogan, M.A.; Joseph Holahan, John Hickey, William Hennessy, B.A.; Patrick Hayden, B.A.; Henry Hearne, Henry Hughes, B.A., Barrister-at-Law; P. King Joyce, B.A.; Samuel Johnston, M.D.; M. J. Jordan, B.A.; J. P. Kenny, William Kerr, Joseph M. S. Kenny, James Kearney, Joseph F. Kelly, L. M. Kelly, Denis F. Keogh, M.A.; John Kepple, B.A., Solicitor; Charles Frederick Knight, M.D., M.CH., M.A.O.; Richard J. Kelly, J. C. King, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.E.; Richard J. Kelly, B.L.; David Kennedy, B.A.; H. Keating, M.A.; Bernard Kelly, J. Kearney, Michael Kelly, Patrick Kelly, Edward J. Keogh, James M. Kent, James P. Kerr, LL.B.; John P. Kane, B.A., LL.B.; Joseph Kindrean, John S. Kennedy, B.A.; Daniel Lynch, M.D., M.CH.; M. Ledwith, P. G. Lynch, B.A.; Christopher J. Lyne, Cornelius W. Little, J. P. Lyons, J. M. Ledwith, Hugh Liddy, D. K. Leahy, B.A.; P. J. Lennox, B.A., Stewart Scholar; Purcell O'Gorman Lalor, Roger Laverty, Redmond M'Donagh, M.A., Solicitor; J. M'Namara, Maurice Gerald M'Elliot, R. M'Cauley, M.D.; — M'Sheehy, M.D., M.CH., F.R.C.S.; Cornelius M'Dermott, M.A., M.D., M.CH.; Joseph MacNamara, P. M'Gann, Daniel M'Donnell, M.A., M.B., M.CH.; P. J. M'Namara, M.D., F.R.C.S.; M. J. M'Mullen, B.E.; Edward Maguire, M.A., M.D.; Peter Macaulay, LL.D.; John Baptist M'Hugh, B.A., Barrister-at-Law; D. T. M'Enery, Prof., M.A.; James M'Evoy, M.D., M.CH., M.A.O.; N. J. M'Donnell, M.D., M.CH.; Charles Louis M'Lorinan, John J. M'Grath, J. A. M'Mahon, — M'Neill, Sch.; James F. M'Cauley, James M'Donald, W. J. M'Cormac, J. F. M'Allister, John C. M'Erlean, James M'Mahon, Henry C. M'Weney, B.A.; Jas. M'Cambridge, Joseph J. M'Nally, John S. M'Givney, David J. M'Donnell, Randal M'Carthy, Joseph L. M'Cabe, Anthony M'Bride, Joseph M'Namara, J. G. M'Cormack, J. G. Monagle, Rev. James H. Mulkern, M.A.; J. E. C. Munro, LL.D., Professor of Law, Victoria University; William Magennis, M. Molony, M.A., Barrister-at-Law; Edward Magner, M.D., M.CH.; Robert H. Mathews, M.D., M.CH., M.A.O.; James Mullin, M.A., M.D., M.CH.; William Mangan, Gerald Mitchell, M.D., M.CH.; John R. Moorhead, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor; Rev. James A. Moran, B.A.; John F. Mulcahy, B.E.; Rev. Michael J. Murphy, S.M.; Michael Maher, James J. Mullany, J. S. Malony, B.A., M.E.; J. Moloney, M.D., M.CH., Surgeon-Major; Rev. Jeremiah Molyneux, William Mulholland, M.A., B.L.; William J. Moynahan, M.D., M.CH.; John Watson Mulligan, M.D., M.CH.; William J. Molloy, Patrick J. Mulholland, John Magean, Martin Thomas Moran, James J. Myers, Thomas J. Molloy, A. Moynihan, John M. Muldoon, James Mortell, Francis Nunan, A.B., M.D., L.R.C.S. Ed.; Thomas E. Nelson, M.A., LL.D., Solicitor; Luke M. J. Nolan, Thomas R. Nolan;

Pierce L. Nolan, B.A.; William R. Nolan, B.A.; Patrick C. O'Brien, M.D.; Charles O'Hara, M.A., M.D.; Richard O'Brien, M.D.; T. P. O'Connor, M.A., M.P.; D. B. O'Flynn, M.A., M.D.; Edward A. O'Keffe, B.E.; Richard O'Leary, M.A.; M. R. O'Connor, M.D., M.C.H.; James O'Connell, M.D., M.C.H., M.A.O.; John O'Donnell, Michael O'Shaughnessy, Cornelius O'Doherty, M.D.; P. V. O'Rattigan, B.A.; Thomas O'Connor, Timothy E. O'Connor, Maurice J. O'Connell, Bernard O'Connor, A.B., M.D., M. CH., R.C.P.; Michael O'Brien, M.D.; Daniel O'Callaghan, B.A.; Jerome C. O'Mahony, Charles O'Loan, Henry O'Loan, P. J. O'Neill, G. O'Sullivan, David J. O'Meara, B.A.; Patrick P. O'Dwyer, W. O'Carroll, E. A. O'Byrne, Kairbre O'Kennedy, M.A., LL.D., B.L.; Edward J. O'Hanlon, P. O'Gorman, M.D., M. CH.; Peter O'Connell, Martin Quinn, B.A.; Richard Quinn, David J. Ryan, Thomas F. Riordan, M.D., M.C.H.; Edward Ryan, Francis R. Ronayne, James P. Rice, Walter V. Raleigh, Thomas William Roseingrave, B.E.; John Ryan M.D., M. CH., M.A.O.; William D. Russell, B.A.; Rev. C. J. Street, M.A.; Edward Shipsey, M.D., M.C.H., L.M.Q.C.P.; Robert Sanderson, junior, M.D., L.R.C.S.; Parker A. Smith, M.D.; James E. Smith, M.D., M.C.H.; William Joy Shaw, M.E.; John V. Snowden, Joseph Smyth, M.D., M.C.H.; William Skelly, B.A., M.D.; George P. Sigerson, M.A.; Denis A. Sheahan, M.D.; Andrew Stapleton, B.A.; John Sheil, Francis Sweeney, C. P. Shannon, James Small, Enguerrand de la Roche Souvestre, J. H. Stewart, B.A., B.Sc.; P. J. Soraghan, M.D., M.C.H.; Edgar de la Roche Souvestre, Rev. John J. Timothy, O.C., B.A.; Francis J. Tuohy, M.D., M.C.H.; Edward Tierney, James Tighe, Sch.: F. J. Teevan, J. M. Tighe, J. P. Treacy, Charles F. Doyle, L. F. Rowan, P. J. Bennett, M. O'Sullivan, Alec. Blaney, J. H. Burke, T. W. Fitzgerald, T. H. Delany, J. J. Browne, J. P. Kenny, J. J. O'Donnell, R. E. Devitt, P. O'S. Lalor, Michael J. Buckley, James Auglim, P. P. Malone, M.A.; Richard F. Starkie, M.D.; A. J. McDonnell, Gerald Robinson, Laurence Dempsey, Felix Ingres, John Kane, Michael Dillon, John Hipwell, Peter Delany, John Brosnan, John Mooney, Timothy Dempsey, Daniel Griffin, Francis Buckley, Michael Kirby, Thomas Mullen, John J. Buckley, Timothy Mulcahy, Patrick Cooney, Patrick Phelan, Charles Canning, Neil Doogan, Joseph M. Ryan, Thomas Murtagh, John O'Meara, Edmund Kearney, John Kelly, John Kearney, Joseph Byrne, Ambrose Lynam, Patrick O'Rourke, Louis Raymond, John S. Brennan, James P. Cummins, Thomas Noonan, David Gorry, Timothy Nolan, John M'Carthy, Patrick Browne, Austin Delaney, Michael Kennedy, Christopher Coyne, John Coen, Thomas M'Guirk.

#### DUBLIN UNITED TRADES.

Mr. J. J. Clarke, Vice-President, introduced the deputation from the Dublin United Trades' Association.

Mr. John Simmons, Secretary, read the address:—

GENTLEMEN,—We, the members of the Dublin United Trades' Council, in our capacity as representatives of the Trades and Labour organisations of the City and County of Dublin, wish to join in offering to you a hearty welcome on your visit to Ireland, and to express our fervent wish that the event may forward the cause to which you have unselfishly devoted your untiring services. In the success of that cause we are specially and vitally concerned. The history of the Dublin trades since the passing of the Act of Union is a sad record of uninterrupted decay. We are forced to ascribe the decadence in our condition to the system of government which that Act established in Ireland. Not only does the date of that Act coincide with the beginning of the period of decay, but the adverse working of the system of government is plain to all observers. It created an absentee class who have drawn almost all the surplus wealth of the country away, and shifted the demand for labour to centres outside Ireland. It made the process of reform so difficult that measures necessary to the prosperity and progress of the country can only be won by bringing the community to the verge of rebellion. As a



consequence our country has been kept in constant unrest, and even Irish capital is driven to other fields for investment. The effects of all this are plainly seen in the history of our industries, which we can prove by incontrovertible statistics to be one of ever-spreading ruin. We can see no way out of this state of disorder and depression but by the establishment in Ireland of a Government of Irishmen responsible to Irishmen. Had even the lessons of the sad past been learned—and the events of this hour, when the Irish Government is on its trial before the world, prove that the past has no lessons for our present governors—the regular and prompt attention to Irish needs which the state of our country demands could not be expected from the overburthened Westminster Parliament. Therefore it is that we are grateful to the illustrious statesman who had the courage to propose the true remedy, and grateful to you for the generous assistance you have given him in endeavouring to carry out a noble policy. Need we say that, as a class whose interests are in the maintenance of peace and order, we are not for the multiplication or perpetuation of class rancours and national discord. Our road to prosperity does not lie through confiscation. It lies through the manly use of opportunities hitherto, unfortunately, denied us in the abnormal condition of our country. We recognise this, and seek nothing but to make justice prevail. True also to the best instincts of a democracy, we return to the brotherly feeling of our fellow-workers of Great Britain, who have done much already at the very first opportunity to redress the wrongs which a Government of the classes had inflicted on our native land. In those feelings, which, we believe and pray are mutual, lies the best hope of concord between the nationalities of these islands. We ask you to convey the expression of this sentiment to your own countrymen. We hope that the measures which alone can assure peace between the nations and prosperity to Ireland may soon be undertaken, and thank you for your generous efforts to promote them.

J. P. NANNETTI, *President.*

J. J. CLARKE, *Vice-President.*

T. J. O'REILLY, *Hon. Treasurer.*

J. SIMMONS, } *Secretaries.*  
P. BELTON, }

J. Simmons and J. McClure, Regular Carpenters, Gloucester-street; Messrs. C. Timmons, C. O'Reilly, and J. P. Nannetti, Typo Printers; J. Clarke, Cork Cutters; Patrick Mortell, Regular House Painters; P. Murphy, Saddlers; W. Peakin, Journeymen Butchers; T. Fleming, Bookbinders; J. Philips, Carpenters, Aungier-street; M. Boyle, Horseshoers; R. Gilmore, Goldsmiths; J. Vaughan, Brushmakers; M. Sweeny, Cabinet-makers; E. Kelly, Stonecutters; J. Reynolds, Iron Founders; P. Murphy, Mineral Water Operatives; L. Flynn, Shipwrights; E. Hart, Pavioours; P. A. Tyrrell, Engineers, No. 1; T. Murphy and E. Reilly, Coopers; J. Keegan, Operative Plumbers; A. Millar, Basketmakers; J. Bradley, Brassfounders; J. Scallan, Hairdressers; J. Doyle, Engineers No. 2; J. McDonald and J. Gunn, Bridge-street, Bakers; M. Dunne, Upholsterers; J. Haskins, Slaters; J. O'Connor, Coachmakers; E. Sheils, United Smiths; J. Hagarty, C. Rourke, and S. Talbot, Carowners' Association; M. Rossiter, Bricklayers.

#### NORTH DERRY GLADSTONIAN ASSOCIATION.

The deputation from the North Derry Gladstonian Liberal Association consisted of—

Messrs. A. Moore, J.P.; James McCloskey, J.P.; and D. C. Gillespie,

Coleraine; Dr. Bryson, J.P.; Rev. J. B. Wallace, M.A.; Rev. J. H. Newell, and Mr. J. D. Boyd, Linnavady; Mr. J. Horner Eakin, Dungiven, and Mr. J. H. McIntyre, J.P.; and Mr. Walter Osborne, Derry.

Mr. Moore read the following address:—

TO THE MARQUIS OF RIPON, K.G., AND RIGHT HON. JOHN MORLEY, M.P.

The North Derry Gladstonian Liberal Association, representing 3,000 Protestant voters in this constituency, join with seven-eighths of the Irish nation in extending to you a loyal and hearty welcome to Ireland. We welcome you personally as champions of liberty and defenders of freedom, for what you have each done on behalf of oppressed nationalities in different hemispheres. We welcome you as representative Englishmen and ambassadors from the English Democracy, bearing a message of human sympathy and good will to the people of Ireland. But chiefly we greet you as the official representatives of the great English Liberal party, which has done so much in the past to secure us religious, social, and national emancipation. We trust your presence in Ireland at this time will be the means of furthering and consolidating an equitable and generous policy of English statesmanship towards the wants, wishes, and national aspirations of the Irish people. We can assure you the number of people in Ulster who believe in the present Irish policy of the Government is growing less, and that a great impetus has been given to the principles of self-government and Irish nationality among Ulstermen by the recent exceptional administration of the Irish Executive. Believing that the policy of our common leader, Mr. W. E. Gladstone, and of the Liberal Party, will secure to our country a just Government, in consonance with the necessities and aspirations of the Irish people, and remove the misgovernment that has worked all the mischief and miseries in our unhappy country, we shall endeavour, with every confidence of success, to send at the earliest opportunity a representative from North Derry to support that policy in the British House of Commons.—Signed by order of the Association.

ALEXANDER MOORE, J.P., *President.*  
D. C. GILLESPIE, *Hon. Secretary.*

#### MR. MORLEY'S REPLY.

Mr. JOHN MORLEY said—"My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen—I think this has been, as I expected it would be, one of the most interesting proceedings connected with our visit. From the very first moment that this visit was contemplated, I was most anxious that we should have an opportunity of seeing what the representatives of the elected bodies in Ireland thought of the policy which is now under discussion. It seems to me, studying these addresses as I have had an opportunity before these proceedings, seeing the variety of the bodies from which they come and from their representative character, that there can be no doubt that outside a very small area indeed, it is impossible to find a representative of an elected body which is not in favour of the policy of Home Rule. Well, that is a fact the importance and the significance of which it is impossible to overrate. We have had to-day deputations from, I believe, every part of Ireland, including what is not least satisfactory, one from the sacred soil of Ulster itself. Even intelligence, which was supposed to have abandoned us, has sent

you very remarkable indications of the way in which the tide is setting in those quarters. Trinity College, the University of Dublin, has sent an address, and what is not less important, the Royal University of Ireland has sent an address in the same sense even still more numerous signed. It is surely impossible to mistake the indication which the variety of those addresses furnishes. I confess that those from the municipal bodies interest and encourage us. I think I can speak for myself and my noble friend, when I say that they interest and encourage particularly for the reason hinted at, I think it was by the Mayor of Drogheda. He quoted from Macaulay the admirable saying that when we were struggling for our own freedom municipal bodies were the home and the nursing mother of that freedom. Gentlemen, as this is the last opportunity that I shall have of speaking on the subject in Ireland, I desire to say that the general effect of this demonstration is to show that there is a great movement in our direction in quarters where hitherto there has been coldness, if not active opposition. I am told by those who are better able to judge than I am, men in whose candour and veracity I have the most perfect confidence, that in the list of those who invited my noble friend and myself to visit Ireland, there are scores of men of weight and gravity, and position, who would not be found on such a list two years, nay three months, ago. Why is that? It is because these, like honest Irishmen and like men of sense, are revolted by the policy of violence that has been pursued during the last six months.

“They are revolted at the thought that there is no alternative policy submitted to which they as Irish citizens could rally. There was at the beginning of this Government a Conservative policy. They said, amongst other things, that they were in favour of the extension of local government. You now perceive that there is no intention on their part to give an extension of local self-government to Ireland—because they know that to decentralise is to nationalise? Lord Hartington and Lord Salisbury equally say, that they are in favour of decentralisation; that they recognise the necessity for a policy of decentralisation. But they are not willing to take, and they are not about to take, one single step towards carrying out that policy. It is these two essential things—first of all, the odious policy of repression, and, secondly, the barren absence of any alternative policy—that are sending thousands and thousands of men in England, and thousands of men in Ireland, round to our view of the only possible solution of the problem. Free Government may be strong. Despotism sometimes may be strong too. There is no Government so weak as the Government which, under the forms of freedom, practises despotism, and that, gentlemen, is not a very uncharitable or a very unfair description of the Government of your country this day.



"There is one other point to which I will refer. I think it was in the address of the Dublin Trades' Council, and less directly in some of the other addresses, that reference was made to the great needs of Ireland. They meant not merely political needs, but the material needs. We were assured the other day in Dublin by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the Unionists had their eye on the material prosperity of Ireland. Then the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that there was one institution at all events that had not been boycotted by the National Party in Ireland, and that institution was the British sovereign. This shows the Unionist policy. They think that the people of Ireland have no National aspirations, and they are merely a clamorous mob, eager to be fed with alms. I venture to think that this attempt to dangle a bag of British sovereigns before the eyes of this remarkable body of men, who stand here as representatives to-day, will be as great a failure in the future as it has been a failure in the past. I admit as willingly as anyone the enormous needs of Ireland for such works as Government may initiate. I hold no arbitrary or pedantic doctrine upon that subject. But we have tried the magic of the British sovereign expended in Irish public works of an artificial kind before now. The result has not been satisfactory to encourage us to distribute more British sovereigns, either through mercy to you or to ourselves. Works of an artificial kind, undertaken by the Government at Westminster or the Government of the Castle, unaided by the co-operation of public bodies, and I will say unaided by the co-operation of a great central body, would end as such a policy has ended before, in waste, in confusion, in demoralisation, and without our getting one jot or tittle, more loyalty or gratitude than we have got in the past. It is a most immoral bribe—a most foolish bribe. Nothing could be worse for the people of Ireland. Public works of that kind so undertaken will undo that lesson, which is most important that Irishmen should learn, and Englishmen, too, the lesson of individual providence. For that matter, I protest, in the name of English Liberals, against such a policy, and I am perfectly sure that it is a protest in which we shall be supported by the Irish National party. The Government at Westminster may do these things or may leave them undone: but this I say—that whether these works are undertaken or not, whether the British Treasury aids in the work or not, that no Government can carry on such transactions which has not the co-operation of the community, and that no Government will have the co-operation of the community which is not National.

"Well, gentlemen, I need not say how very grateful I am to you for the kindness which you have shown us. I am very sensible of the importance of these proceedings, and I hope that none of us suppose that the pageantry and ceremony which accompanied that astounding demonstration of welcome, blinds

us to the fact that we are engaged in a struggle that is more than pageantry, and more than ceremony. We are engaged in a sharp and bitter contest. Our object in coming over here was to assure you that we are with you : and, if it might prove that there should be some weakness, some faintness of heart, in this country, that we might apply a stimulus. It now is clear that no such stimulus—my noble friend will agree with me—was needed on your part, and no encouragement was needed on ours, but both of us will be the better—you for the stimulus, we for the encouragement. I assure you that we shall not, until the very end, abate one jot of heart or hope in the struggle in which we are embarked.

#### LORD RIPON'S REPLY.

The MARQUIS OF RIPON said—"My Lord Mayor and gentlemen, at this advanced hour in the afternoon, and after the very full manner in which my right honourable friend has just expressed the sentiments which I share with him, it would be unbecoming in me to trespass for more than a few moments on your attention, but I can not abstain from offering to you my hearty thanks for the great demonstration accorded to us from almost every part of Ireland, and from expressing my gratitude to you who have come here to-day for the purpose of testifying your confidence in the great work in which we are engaged in common with yourselves. I think I am not wrong in saying that the demonstration of to-day is without parallel in Irish political history. My memory does not recall to me any similar occasion on which two English public men, coming to Ireland, have received sixty or more addresses from public bodies in every part of the country, expressing the feelings of the nation, and welcoming those men to their shores. But what is yet more remarkable in the occurrences of to-day is the general character which they bear. In the first place you have come here for a constitutional purpose in a constitutional manner. You have come here, Irish public bodies, as you have a good right to do, for the purpose of representing to English public men the views and sentiments of those who have chosen you as their representatives, and you have come also on the part of the Irish people to express your acceptance of the sympathy of the people of Great Britain, and to re-echo those feelings of mutual confidence and regard of which we have been the messengers to Ireland. Gentlemen, before we came here we were told by a famous London newspaper that there was nothing easier, of course, than for the Nationalists to fill the streets of Dublin with a mob, but you are not the representatives of a mob. You are not even the representatives of the Irish people as a body in so far as your elective capacity is concerned. You come here, most of you, the chosen representatives of a narrow constituency. Your municipal bodies are chosen, not by the parliamentary electors of your districts, but strictly by the middle classes in Ireland. I am

not one of those who desire to make these class distinctions. The days for them are gone by. We live in times when public men of every description have to count upon the desires and wishes of the people. But when we are told that the middle classes in this country are not with us, we may appeal to you. I have had some little information given me on that point, and I will take three cities in Ireland. I find in Cork the population of the Parliamentary borough is little over 100,000; the population of the municipal borough is 80,000; the Parliamentary electors are 16,000 and the municipal electors are 1,800. Again, in Limerick the population is 48,000, the Parliamentary electors 5,000, and the municipal electors 313. So, again, in Waterford there are 4,000 Parliamentary electors and 700 municipal electors. The same thing really occurs in Dublin itself. I believe the same fact may be said with respect to the local boards represented here to day, and, if it be so, it is indeed a remarkable fact that while your sentiments represent the general feeling of the Irish people, you come here in your elected capacity as the representatives of a narrow and limited class; you come here to tell us that that narrow class represented on the municipality boards share with the great body of their fellow-countrymen their desire for Home Rule. When I see that, I am not surprised that, forgetful of their pledges, casting their promises to the winds, the present Government and their supporters have utterly abandoned the idea of giving you even the smallest modicum of reform of local self-government. That your municipal franchise is so restricted is a scandal and a shame. That your system of county Government should be such as it is, is a greater scandal and shame still. Why, it is more than five and thirty years ago since I entered the House of Commons, and even in those days men were agreed that the present system of county Government in Ireland stood in urgent need of reform. Under the present system such have been the other claims of Imperial Parliament, or such has been the play of party politics in Parliament, that this system, condemned alike by men of all parties and of all opinions, remains precisely what it was more than a generation ago. And, gentlemen, I am not now surprised to see very clear indications of the great impression which this fact, that no reform, however small, is to be granted to the Irish people except at the price of their honour and by the abandonment of their national aspirations—I am not surprised at the effect that this is having upon men who only a few months ago were strong supporters of the existing arrangements of the Union between the two countries. I remarked with interest the expression of opinion of the gentlemen of the body known as the Liberal Unionists of Ulster. These gentlemen are in a difficulty. They greatly desire that local government should be reformed, and they had hoped that it would be reformed by the Imperial Parliament. Now they are told that this is to be postponed further than even the famous



Greek Kalends—to that day when the Irish people will cease to cherish their national traditions or their national hopes. It remains for me to say one word of special thanks to the Corporation of Limerick. They have done my right honourable friend and myself the honour of allowing us to inscribe our names on their honorary roll of the freedom of the city. I can assure you that we feel deeply grateful for that distinction, and we shall long cherish it. Allow me to thank you once more for the encouragement you have given us by your presence here to-day. We have come to assure you of the sympathy of the great Liberal party in Great Britain—that party which I believe in my conscience will be found to be the majority of the British people. I think we shall not be mistaken if we take back across St. George's Channel a similar message from yourselves, and if we assure the British people that all that has passed since that happy day when the Liberal party made the policy of Home Rule their own, has tended more than anything that has occurred for the 88 years to combine together in ties of mutual friendship and esteem the British and the Irish people. Aye, and to unite them together, proud alike of the fame of both their countries and of the historic Crown of these realms.”

The proceedings then terminated.

## LUNCHEON AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

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At the conclusion of the presentation of the addresses, Lord Ripon and Mr. Morley were entertained at luncheon by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Thomas Sexton, M.P., in the Round Room of the Mansion House. The historic apartment was handsomely decorated, and the arrangements were admirable.

The following were invited:—

Michael Anderson, William Adams, C.T.C.; William Abraham, M.P.; Richard Adams, B.L.; James Brady, John Butler, J. G. Biggar, M.P.; Rev. John Behan, C.C.; — Begg, T.C.; J. J. Behan, D. S. Bolger, Rev. Father Botrel, Edward Byrne, Rev. Father Brady, Mr. W. J. Byrne, Mr. M.D. Bodkin, Dr. T. J. Bryson, Very Rev. Thomas Bartley, J. Bolger, Daniel Burke, Peter Byrne, Rev. P. Convery, Joseph Carr, solicitor; George D. Clancy, J. J. Cranny, M.D.; Chairman Dundalk Town Commissioners, Chairman Galway Town Commissioners, Chairman Athy Poor Law Union, D. J. Clancy, J. Coyle, High Sheriff; Edward Cantwell, J.P.; W. J. Corbet, M.P.; D. Cronin, Mr. John Clancy, Sub-Sheriff; Mr. J. Cleary, J. J. Clancy, M.P.; Francis Corbett, Town Clerk, Tuam; Rev. Robert Conlan, E. P. S. Counsel, B.L.; Dr. M. F. Cox, Rev. Father Cassimer, Mervyn P. Crofton, Sir Charles A. Cameron, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.; Sir Henry Cochrane, J.P., D.L.; Francis Devine, John Dillon, M.P.; John Deasy, M.P.; Mr. Duignan, Right Rev. Monsignor Dean Lee, D.D., V.G., P.P.; Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, James Dignam, W. H. Dodd, Q.C.; M. Drummond, B.L.; E. F. Donnelly, J.P., T.C.; Owen Dolan, T.C.; J. M. Dickson, B.L.; Nicholas H. Devine, Thomas Donnelly, M.D.; Alderman Dundon, solicitor; Rev. P. A. Donegan, O.D.C.; Eugene Davis, Very Rev. William Delany, S.J.; Walter G. Doolin, M.A.; Very Rev. James Canon Daniel, P.P.; Thomas A. Dickson, Michael Davitt, Charles Dawson, T.C.; Henry Egan, T.C.; P. M. Egan, Mayor, Kilkenny; E. H. Ennis, B.L.; Edmund W. Eyre, Joseph F. Cox, James Furlong, T.C.; Thomas Finnegan, G. H. Frost, Peter Flood, Chairman Longford Town Commissioners; John Finucane, M.P.; P. Fogarty, Captain Cox, Most Rev. Dr. Gillooly, — Grennell, Christopher Gunn, M.D.; Edward Gallagher, Thomas A. Gartlan, J.P.; John Gannon, J.P., C.T.C.; M. J. Glynn, C.T.C.; Rev. Joseph A. Galbraith, E. D. Gray, M.P.; Michael Gunn, M. Gillespie, Joseph Hatch, P. Hynes, T.C.; L. P. Hayden, M.P., J.P.; Joseph Howard, Town Clerk; Alderman Higgins, Michael Healy, Town Clerk; Very Rev. P. Huvelty, Rev. Father Healy, Rev. Father Hyland, T. M. Healy, M.P.; J. Horner Eakin, John P. Hayden, T.C.; M. J. Halton, Timothy Harrington, M.P.; Sergeant C. H. Hemphill, Rev. D. Heffernan, Arthur Houston, Q.C.; Joseph Hutchinson, Vincent Hart, Rev. Father Hart, John Hall, James Jordan, John Johnstone, Q.C.; Simon Jordan, T.C.; P. W. Joyce, LL.D.; W. F. Kenny, B.L.; James D. Kenny, B.L., Charles Kavanagh, Peter J. Kelly, C.T.C.; C. J. Kinealy, R. J. Kelly, B.L.; Charles Kennedy, J. Keegan, Dr. Kerrigan, coroner; Alderman Kernan, George

H. Kidd, M.D.; Miles Kehoe, B.L.; J. E. Kenny M.D.; Michael Kernan, Matthew J. Kenny, M.P.; James Leahy, M.P.; Edmund Leamy, M.P.; Nicholas Lynch, Alderman Leamy, J. Crawford Ledlie, High Sheriff, Cork; — Lalor, — Lennon, Charles Lawler, James F. Lombard, J.P.; P. Leech, T.C.; J. J. Lawlor, J.P.; T. Mackay, T. Mulhall, J. G. Mooney, D. O'Connell Miley, E. Murphy, Mayor, Clonmel; Mayor of Waterford, Mayor of Drogheda, Alderman Mangan, P.L.G.; Mayor of Sligo; J. Mullens, Clerk of Union; Dr. Moorhead, P. A. Meehan, P.L.G.; William J. Menton, Mayor of Cork, John Malone, C.T.C.; James J. Masterson, J.P.; John Mandeville, Very Rev. Gerald Molloy, D.D.; Dr. Murphy, Rev. W. Murphy, D.D.; M. James Murray, Chairman Dundalk Harbour Commissioners; Alexander Moore, J.P.; Matthew Macaulay, P.L.G.; W. M. Murphy, M.P.; Michael C. M'Inerney, B.L.; Michael M'Cartan, M.P.; Most Rev. Dr. M'Alister, Jeremiah M'Veagh, J. G. Swift M'Neill, M.P.; Justin M'Carthy, M.P.; Justin H. M'Carthy, M.P.; P. C. M'Gough, solicitor; Owen M'Nally, C.T.C.; Daniel M'Gill, Town Clerk; Alderman M'Donagh, M. M'Donagh, Hugh M'Guire, Town Clerk; Alexander M'Carthy, Town Clerk; Laurence M'Nally, C.T.C.; Robert M'Donnell, M.D.; Dr. E. J. M'Weeney, H. C. M'Weeney, B.A.; T. M'Weeney, J. H. M'Intyre, J.P.; The Macdermot, Dr. M'Hugh, J. F. M'Carthy, J.P.; Very Rev. Canon M'Mahon, P.P.; James Murray, Mr. Neilon, Rev. Joseph H. Newell, C. Nixon, M.D.; J. B. Nolan, Alderman Jno. Nagle, T. P. O'Connor, M.P.; Patrick O'Meara, Michael O'Gorman, M. J. O'Farrell, J.P.; Joseph O'Carroll, M.B.; Mathew O'Flaherty, P.L.G.; Jno. O'Hagan, Stephen O'Meara, High Sheriff; Jas. O'Meara, F. A. O'Keeffe, Mayor, Limerick; E. O'Sullivan, William O'Brien, M.P.; James O'Connor, Jno. O'Shea, Very Rev. Jno. Canon O'Hanlon, C. H. Oldham, Laurence O'Kelly, T. L. O'Shaughnessy, B.L.; Edward O'Kelly, M. M. O'Reilly, Edward O'Leary, Jno. O'Connor, Charles Stewart Parnell, M.P.; J. P. Pye, M.D.; Thomas Phelan, J.P.; P. J. Power, M.P.; Richard Power, M.P.; J. Wyse Power; Prior Oblate Fathers; Ambrose Plunkett, John Redmond M.P.; William H. K. Redmond, M.P.; W. J. Reynolds, M.P.; J. Reilly, John Regan, Alderman Redmond, Patrick Rafferty, J.P.; Rev. Father Reffe, John Roche, Q.C.; Captain Roberts, Michael Skelly, T. Smith, A. W. Shaw, J.P.; Luke Smith, C.T.C. Navan; J. D. Sheehan, M.P.; Professor Sollas, Dr. Smith, — L.; John Shee, C.P.L.G.; Superior Christian Brothers, Waterford; T. Sherlock, William Scully, C.T.C.; Vincent Scully, John L. Scallan, solicitor; Rev. Terence Sheridan, Dr. Thornley Stoker, Donal Sullivan, M.P.; Thomas Stuart, D. B. Sullivan, B.L.; J. Sheernan, E. Smith, Francis Smith, J. F. Taylor, B.L.; James Tuite, M.P.; Alderman Tighe, — Walsh, T.C.; Ven. Archdeacon Walsh, V.G., P.P.; Thomas Waller, J. O. Wylie, B.L.; John Walsh, Nicholas Walsh, C.T.C.; Alfred Wallace, R. H. Woods, B.L.; Rev. Charles Worthoff, Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin; Rev. J. B. Wallace, M.A.; Right Hon. S. Walker, Q.C.; R. G. Waters, Charles Waters, B.L.; Thomas F. Waters, J.P.; Alfred Webb, James Winstanley, High Sheriff; Professor Wright, M.D., T.C.D.

Alderman Kernan, as *locum tenens* for the Lord Mayor, presided. To his right sat—

Lord Ripon, T. D. Sullivan, M.P.; Right Hon. S. Walker, Q.C.; The High Sheriff, Dublin; the Mayor of Cork, Archdeacon M'Mahon, the Mayor of Sligo, Canon Daniel, Mayor of Waterford, Mayor of Drogheda, W. M. Murphy, M.P.; Mr. Scully, Sheriff of Waterford; J. E. Redmond, M.P.; Charles Kennedy, P. A. Chance, M.P.; Dr. Stoker, Mr. St. Quinten, Dr. Houston, Rev. N. Murphy, Rev. Mr. M'Cutcheon, Mr. M'Enerney, Mr. Dodd, Q.C.; Mr. M'Nally, C.T.C.; Mr. Roche, Q.C.; Dr. Sigerson, Dr. Nixon, Town Clerk, Cork; C. Redington, D.L.; T. Mayne, M.P.; D. Crilly, M.P.



To the left were—

John Morley, M.P.; E. D. Gray, M.P.; Dr. Kidd, The MacDermot, Q.C.; Professor Galbraith, Mayor of Limerick, Sergeant Hemphill, Mayor of Kilkenny, Mr. Dickson, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Morley, jun.; Mr. Corbet, M.P.; High Sheriff of Kilkenny, Mr. W. Redmond, M.P.; Professor M'Neill, Alderman Meagher, Rev. Mr. Murphy, Mr. Shaw, Professor Wright, Rev. J. Connolly, Mr. M'Carten, Mr. Tuite, M.P.; Dr. Mapother, Rev. Mr. Iluvetys, Mr. Wylie, Father Kenny, Mr. Howard, Town Clerk of Limerick, E. J. Kennedy, M.P.

The *menu* was as follows :—

*Soups*, bisque, and oyster; sherry; *fish*, salmon, sauce tartare, claret, sherry; *entrees*, a la maitre d'hotel, lobster cutlets, oyster patties, champagne, claret: cold meats, &c., Limerick hams, ox tongues, raised pies, a la perigord, gallintines of veal, roast beef, braised beef, roast turkey, force roast chickens, force roast capons, cold curried lobster, salmon mayonaise, Italien salads, champagne, claret: *entremets*, creams, jellies, French pastry, gateaux of apricot, fruit tarts; *dessert*, pine apples, oranges, grapes, apples, &c.

ALDERMAN KERNAN, rising, said—"My Lord and Gentlemen, the first toast that I will call upon you to honour is that of her gracious Majesty the Queen. (Loud cheers.) I give you her health, and hope that she may be spared to sign the charter of Irish Legislative Independence."

The toast having been duly honoured.

ALDERMAN KERNAN said—"I will call upon you to fill your glasses and join with me in drinking the health of our illustrious visitors. It requires no words from me to commend this toast to your attention, and I am sure I am speaking the sentiments of everyone in this room when I wish to both these gentlemen a hearty welcome."

The toast was honoured with enthusiasm.

The MARQUIS OF RIPON said—"My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen, I thank you for this further proof of your kind feeling towards myself and my right honourable friend. It has fallen to my lot to address audiences in this town so frequently during the short time—I may say the few hours—that I have spent here, that I have nothing to add on this occasion to the remarks which I have previously made. You know the purpose with which we have come to Dublin. You have shown by your own proceedings since our arrival in Ireland that you appreciate that purpose and reciprocate the object which has brought us here. My Lord Mayor, it is a strange and, in some respects, a very honourable, yet in other respects a sad memory that during long years of our Government the only field upon which Irishmen and Englishmen stood shoulder to shoulder has been the field of battle. Irish soldiers have fought by the side of their British comrades with equal glory and equal courage. My Lord Mayor, we look forward to a better and a happier time, when, while we shall ever honour the memories which record the achievements of the past, we may

hope to work together for those civil triumphs of peaceful progress which, to my mind, constitute a glory far greater and a fame far nobler than anything that can be gained on the field of battle."

Mr. JOHN MORLEY said—"My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen, I cannot on this, the last occasion of addressing you, add anything of moment or of interest to what I have already said. We shall carry back to our own country recollections of good humour, of resolution, of sympathy, of firmness, and of patience. We shall be able to tell those audiences who within the next few months we shall have to address—that we saw not one sign or symptom here of any of those dangers with which they pretend to menace us. Gentlemen, I hope when we next come to Ireland we shall come on an occasion and at a moment and under circumstances when feasting will be more seasonable than it could be now. I hope we shall come at a time when the present sufferings to which you are subjected, and the present national humiliation under which you are placed, will have come to its assured and certain end. If my noble friend and I are both spared, I hope that we may be amongst those who bear a message from the leader of the party whom we must never forget—a message of peace, and a celebration of success in the great constitutional cause in which one country is as deeply and as profoundly interested as the other."

LORD RIPON—"Gentlemen, I beg to offer you another toast—namely, the health of our chairman—the *locum tenens* of the Lord Mayor—whose absence from a cause, which we all deeply regret, is the only thing which pains us on the present occasion. I am sure you will all agree in returning our warmest thanks to the Lord Mayor for the magnificent hospitality he has afforded to us on this occasion."

The toast was received with enthusiasm.

ALDERMAN KERNAN said he thanked them very sincerely for the way in which the toast had been received. It afforded him the sincerest pleasure, as it did to the members of the Corporation, to give what evidence they could of the great satisfaction with which they joined in the welcome to their distinguished friends. He hoped that at no distant day they would again visit them in Ireland, when brighter and happier days dawned upon them, and when they would be certain to receive at least as warm and enthusiastic a demonstration.

The company then separated.

## THE CONVERSAZIONE.

The last evening of the Marquis of Ripon and Mr. Morley's stay in Dublin (3rd February), was devoted to a *Conversazione*. The whole suite of rooms at the Leinster Hall were thrown open. They had undergone a complete transformation since the previous evening. The seats had been removed, and ottomans, easy chairs, and sofas took their places. The galleries were festooned with evergreens, flags and mirrors adorned the walls, and a profusion of shrubs ornamented the rooms. Some 1,500 guests were present. Refreshments were served in the Annexe. The Marquis of Ripon, with Mr. and Mrs. E. Dwyer Gray, and Mr. Morley, with Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Walker, arrived at ten o'clock, and were received by the Committee.

The following musical selection was performed, at intervals throughout the evening, under the conduct of Dr. Smith and Mr. R. M. Levey.

QUARTET	-	-	"When through Life"	-	-	Moore.
IRISH BALLAD	-	-	Miss TAYLOR, Miss ELSNER, MR. DALTON and MR. HORAN.	-	-	Moore.
IRISH BALLAD	-	-	"Rich and Rare"	-	-	Moore.
IRISH BALLAD	-	-	Miss LIZZIE CONNELL.	-	-	Moore.
IRISH BALLAD	-	-	"Oft in the Silly Night"	-	-	Moore.
IRISH BALLAD	-	-	MR. MELFORT DALTON.	-	-	A. P. Graves.
PIANOFORTE SOLO	-	-	"When I rose in the Morning"	-	-	—
RECITATIVE AND ARIA	-	-	MR. MELFORT DALTON.	-	-	—
	-	-	"Fantasia on Irish Airs"	-	-	—
	-	-	Mrs. D. O'C. MILEY.	-	-	Jos. Robinson.
	-	-	"Birthday Song"	-	-	—
	-	-	<i>(Composed for the opening of the Irish Artisans' Exhibition, 1885.)</i>			
IRISH BALLAD	-	-	Miss FRIDERIKA TAYLOR.	-	-	Moore.
VIOLIN SOLO	-	-	"The Minstrel Boy"	-	-	Field.
	-	-	Miss ALEX. ELSNER.	-	-	Papini.
	-	-	(a) "Nocturne"	-	-	—
	-	-	(b) "Saltarella"	-	-	—
QUARTET	-	-	SIGNEE PAPINI.	-	-	Sir R. P. Stewart.
	-	-	"Go, tuneful bird"	-	-	—
IRISH SONG	-	-	Miss TAYLOR, Miss ELSNER, MR. DALTON and MR. HORAN.	-	-	Moore.
IRISH BALLAD)	-	-	"Avenging and Bright"	-	-	—
(THOS. DAVIS)}	-	-	MR. J. HORAN.	-	-	—
IRISH BALLAD	-	-	"Annie Dear"	-	-	{ Arr. by
	-	-	MR. B. M'CARTHY.	-	-	{ J. M. Glynn.
	-	-	"The Snowy Breasted Pearl"	-	-	Sir S. De Vere.
QUARTET	-	-	Miss HARRIE BYRNE.	-	-	—
	-	-	"Let Erin Remember"	-	-	—
OVERTURE	-	-	Miss TAYLOR, Miss ELSNER, MR. DALTON and MR. HORAN.	-	-	Sir R. P. Stewart.
SELECTION	-	-	"Eve of St John"	-	-	Balfe.
OVERTURE	-	-	"Satanella"	-	-	Wallace.
ANDANTE	-	-	"Maritana"	-	-	Haydn.
IRISH SELECTION	-	-	"Surprise Symphony"	-	-	Levey.
SOLO VIOLIN	-	-	"O'Donoghoe of the Lakes"	-	-	—
OVERTURE	-	-	MR. N. P. HEALY.	-	-	Herold.
SELECTION	-	-	"Zampa"	-	-	Donizetti.
QUADRILLE	-	-	"La Fille du Regiment"	-	-	Levey.
WALSE	-	-	"Tara"	-	-	Jackson.
GRAND MARCH	-	-	"Songs of Ireland"	-	-	Meyerbeer.
CORNET SOLO	-	-	"Le Prophete"	-	-	Koenig.
	-	-	"Polka de Concert"	-	-	—
	-	-	MR. O'DONNELL.	-	-	—
GALOP	-	-	"Spirit of the Ball"	-	-	Lord Otho Fitzgerald



The occasion was altogether a brilliant one. Most of those were present who had taken a prominent part in Irish politics on the National side for the past few years, and who were resident in or near Dublin—many whose names are household words amongst Irishmen all the world over. Old acquaintanceships were renewed, for one evening imprisonments and coercion, suffering and bitterness were forgotten, and an opportunity was afforded to persons whose interests and aspirations were in common of becoming acquainted with each other. A most enjoyable time was passed, and the company did not break up until after midnight.

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## DEPARTURE.

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Next day the Marquis of Ripon and Mr. Morley returned to England. Their visit more than realized the most sanguine anticipations of the best friends of Ireland. It will long be remembered as a striking event in the development of the policy by which the peoples of England and Ireland are being drawn together, brought to know and esteem each other, and taught to forget old feuds and misunderstandings. It was at once a pledge and illustration of the True Union which will result from Home Rule.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS TO RECEPTION FUND.

	£	s.	d.
A. C., per Vincent Scully	...	...	...
Richard Adams, B.L., 20, Mountjoy-square	...	...	...
N. M. Allen, Waterford	...	...	...
Richard Allen, P.L.G., Oristown. County Meath	...	...	...
Albert L. Altman, 11, Usher's Island	...	...	...
Rev. Terence Anderson, C.C., St. Laurence O'Toole's	...	...	...
Arthur Andrews, 84, Kenilworth-square	...	...	...
Anonymous, Tipperary	...	...	...
Anonymous, per W. M. Murphy, M.P.	...	...	...
Artesian Mineral Water Company, 12, Rutland-square	...	...	...
George C. Ashlin, F.R.I., B.A., F.R.I.A.I., Killiney	...	...	...
P. Austin, J.P., Beauparc	...	...	...
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R. M. Barrington, M.A., LL.B., Fassaroe, Bray	...	...	...
Rev. James Bartley, O.C.C., 56, Aungier-street	...	...	...
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Rev. James Baxter, C.C., Harrington-street	...	...	...
P. C. Baxter, B.A., M.D., T.C.D., F.R.C.S.I., 66, Lower Baggot-street	...	...	...
T. W. Begge & Co., 28, Bachelor's-walk	...	...	...
E. M. Bennett, Newmarket-on-Fergus	...	...	...
Hugh J. Bergin, Birr	...	...	...
Mrs. Monica M. Bergin, Provincial Hotel, Dublin	...	...	...
John Beveridge, B.L., Town Clerk, City Hall	...	...	...
Ambrose Bermingham, 9, George's-place, Kingstown	...	...	...
Lieut.-Colonel Blake, Northampton House, Kinvarra	...	...	...
William Bobbett, J.P., Clonsilla	...	...	...
Patrick Boland, Capel-street	...	...	...
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Samuel Bourke, Cahir	...	...	...
M. T. Boyan, L.K.Q.C.P.I., Edenderry	...	...	...
Jerome Boyce, P.L.G., Donegal	...	...	...
John Boyd, Ballymoney	...	...	...
Rev. John Boylan, P.P., Crosserlough	...	...	...
Charles Bradley, P.L.G., Donegal	...	...	...
B. Brady, Cavan	...	...	...
Matthew T. Brady, Solicitor, 87, Marlborough-road, Donnybrook	...	...	...

# *Subscriptions.*

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B. Brennan, Taghmon	1	0	0
Henry Brennan, Shamrock Hill, Dalkey	0	10	0
P. J. Broderick, Cahir	0	5	0
T. Brophy, 4 & 5, Francis-street	0	10	0
S. J. Brown, M.A., Solicitor, Osberstown Hill, Naas	1	0	0
Robert L. Browne, Dundalk	1	0	0
George Bryers, 94, Middle Abbey-street	1	1	0
Thomas Bulfin, Ballinure, Thurles	0	6	0
D. S. Bulger, Stock Broker, 2, Trinity-street, Dublin	3	0	0
Rev. David Burdon, P.P., Buttevant	1	0	0
D. Burke, Alderman, 50, Lower Baggot-street	1	0	0
Edward Burke, 93, Francis-street	2	2	0
Edmund Burke, J.P., 15, Wellington-quay	5	0	0
James Burke, 10 & 11, Duggan-place, Rathmines	1	0	0
J. J. Burke, 57, High-street	1	1	0
Matthew J. Burke, 87, Lower Baggot-street	2	2	0
John Butler, Ninauns, Callan	1	0	0
Francis Butterly, Home Farm, Drumcondra	1	0	0
Byrne, Mahony & Co., 4, Cope-street	1	0	0
Alderman Byrne, 91, Lower Camden-street	5	0	0
C. Byrne, Bray	0	1	0
David Byrne, Bray	0	2	0
J. Byrne & Co., 2 & 3, Upper Kevin-street	0	10	0
J. T. Byrne, Loughlinstown	1	1	0
James Byrne, 21, Cork-street	1	0	0
James Byrne, Gorey	0	5	0
John Byrne	0	5	0
John Byrne, V.C., P.L.G., Cashel	0	5	0
John Byrne, 33, Rosemary-street, Belfast	0	12	6
Patrick Byrne, T.C., New Ross	0	5	0
Robert Byrne, 1, St. Alban's-terrace, Dublin	1	0	0
Rev. Thomas Byrne, C.C., Bray	0	5	0
W. H. Byrne, M.R.I.A., 2, Mountjoy-square North	3	0	0
J. C., Golden, Cashel	0	1	0
James Cahill, Waterford	0	5	0
Mark Cahill, L.R.C.P. & L.R.C.S., Edin., 10, Harcourt-street	1	0	0
Alderman Cantwell, Clonmel	0	10	0
Rev. James Cantwell, P.P., Ballingarry	1	0	0
John M. Carr, M.D., L.R.C.P. & S., Tullamore	0	10	0
Anthony R. Carroll, Solicitor, 2, Great Denmark-street	2	0	0
John Carvill, Newry	1	1	0
M. Carroll, T.C., 3, Cope-street	1	0	0
Rev. T. Carroll, C.C., Francis-street	0	10	0
John Casey, LL.D., F.R.S., F.R.U.I., Dublin	1	0	0
Rev. M. Casey, C.C., Touraneene, Co. Waterford	0	10	0
Rev. E. Cassidy, C.C., Donegal	0	10	0
Rev. L. Cassidy, Supr., O.S.F., 4, Merchant's-quay	2	0	0
Catholic National Club, Clonmel, per T. Woods	5	15	0
Cavanagh & O'Callaghan, Solicitors, 52, Dame-street	5	0	0
Arthur Chanée, M.D., Westland-row	1	0	0
John Cheevers, T.C., New Ross	0	5	0
A Civil Servant	0	10	0
Patrick Claffey, 28, Talbot-street	1	1	0



	£	s.	d.
D. J. Clancy, Clonmel...	0	10	0
T. Clancy, Templemore	0	5	0
Henry W. Clarke, Philipstown	0	10	0
James A. Clarke, Drogheda	0	10	0
Rev. Patrick Clarke, c.c., Arran Quay, Dublin	1	0	0
Michael J. Clery, J.P., Moorfield, Roebuck	5	0	0
Richard Clifton, Bray	0	1	0
J. Clinch, 137, Thomas-street	0	10	0
Thomas Coady, New Ross	0	5	0
Daniel Coates, Enniscorthy	0	4	0
James Coffey, Ennis	0	5	0
D. J. Cogan, Thomas-street	0	10	0
John M. Cogan, 80, Camden-street	0	15	0
James Coghlan, 85, Main-street, Bray	0	5	0
Patrick Coldrick, T.C., Navan	0	5	0
J. Colman, Solicitor, 57, Mountjoy-square	1	1	0
Rev. James Colgan, P.P., Stradbally	1	0	0
George Collins, Solicitor, 30, North Frederick-street	2	0	0
James Collins, Trim	6	10	0
Michael Collins, Drogheda	0	10	0
P. F. Comber, c.e., Fairhill, Bray	1	1	0
James Comerford, Ardavon, Rathdrum	1	0	0
William Comerford, Ardavon, Rathdrum	1	0	0
W. Conarchy, 8, Upper Gardiner-street	0	5	0
J. Condon, Newcastle West	1	0	0
Rev. J. Condon, c.c., Golden, Cashel	0	2	6
James Candon, c.t.c., Chapel-street, Boyle	0	10	0
Rev. Robert Conlan, Adm., Marlborough-street	1	0	0
Connell Bros., 12 & 13, Bride-street	1	1	0
John Connolly, Sligo	1	0	0
Patrick S. Connolly, Solicitor, Limerick	1	1	0
William Connolly, M.D., 12, Tivoli-terrace, Kingstown	0	10	0
Rev. Patrick Convery, Adm., St. Peter's, Belfast	1	0	0
William Convery, 124, Albert-street, Belfast	1	1	0
Most Rev. Hugh Conway, D.D., Bishop of Killala	3	0	0
James Conway, Naas	0	10	0
John Cooney, Bray	0	1	0
Henry L. Copeland, Ballymore-Eustace	1	0	0
Chas. Coppinger, M.D., M.CH., F.R.C.S.I., &c., 11, Upper Merrion-st.	2	2	0
W. J. Corbet, M.P., Spring Farm, Delgany	1	0	0
Daniel Corbett, M.R.C.S.E., L.D.S., 12, Clare-street	5	0	0
C. E. Corcoran, Solicitor, Maryboro'	1	0	0
T. J. Costello, J.P., 87, Lower Gardiner-street	1	0	0
M. J. Costello, Tuam	0	10	0
W. F. Cotten, J.P., Hollywood, Roebuck, Dundrum	2	2	0
J. J. Counsel, T.C., Booterstown	0	10	0
Richard Cowman, Enniscorthy	0	1	0
M. F. Cox, B.A., C.U., L.K.Q.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I., 45, Stephen's-green	1	1	0
Michael J. Cox, J.P., Mall, Cork	0	10	0
James Coyle, 3, Carysfort-road, Dalkey	0	5	0
John Coyle, T.C., High Sheriff, Kilkenny	1	0	0
George Cranley, Ball's-bridge	1	0	0
J. J. Cranny, A.B., M.D., T.C.D., F.R.C.S.I., 17, Merrion-square	1	0	0
Richard Crean, Solicitor, Clonmel	0	10	0
Thomas J. Crean, L.R.C.S.I., L.K.Q.C.P.I., Clonmel	0	10	0

	£	s.	d.
H. N. Greeny, Carnforth	...	1	0 0
Edward Crinion, T.C., Navan	...	0	5 0
Andrew Crinnian, Enniscorthy	...	0	1 0
Major J. J. Crooks, 5A, Richmond-avenue, Drumcondra	...	1	0 0
Crowley & Bolger, Solicitors, 50, Lower O'Connell-street	...	2	2 0
Michael Crowley, 73, Dame-street, Dublin	...	0	10 0
Rev. C. Cuddihy, Bray	...	0	5 0
Paul J. Cullen, Rathgar-road	...	1	1 0
Joseph F. Cullenan, M.D., 53, Carysfort-avenue, Blackrock	...	1	0 0
P. J. Cumiskey, Balbriggan	...	0	10 0
W. J. Cumiskey, Balbriggan	...	1	0 0
P. Cummins, T.C., Great Britain-street	...	1	0 0
S. R. Cunningham, Ship Hotel, Lower Abbey-street	...	2	2 0
Daniel Curry, Ennis	...	0	5 0
William Dalton, Golden, Cashel	...	0	1 0
Edward Daly, Clonee, Trim	...	1	0 0
E. P. Daly, Athlone	...	0	5 0
William Daly, Central Hotel, Dublin	...	1	0 0
Very Rev. Canon Daniel, P.P., The Presbytery, Francis-street	...	2	2 0
Jeremiah Davin, Cahir	...	0	5 0
Charles Dawson, T.C., Lower Stephen-street	...	1	0 0
Edward Deevy, Michael-street, Waterford	...	0	10 0
Joseph Delahunt, 42, Camden-street	...	1	1 0
George Delany, 1, Burlington-road	...	5	0 0
John Delaney, Jamestown, Borris-in-Ossory	...	1	0 0
Michael Delaney, T.C., Mountmellick	...	0	5 0
Very Rev. Patrick Delaney, D.D., Clogheen	...	1	0 0
Thomas Delany, 3, Main-street, Blackrock	...	1	1 0
Alexander Dempsey, M.D., J.P., Q.U.I., L.R.C.S.I., Clifton-st., Belfast	...	1	1 0
Joseph Dempsey, Bray	...	0	1 0
P. R. Dennehy, B.A., T.C.D., L.K.Q.C.P.I., Headview, Lismore	...	1	1 0
W. F. Dennehy, 41, Mountjoy-square	...	1	1 0
W. Devereux, Wexford	...	1	0 0
James Devin, 69, South Great George's-street	...	1	0 0
Francis Devine, 8, Little Britain-street	...	2	0 0
Thomas Dickson, Banbridge	...	0	5 0
Thomas A. Dickson, J.P., 20, Clyde-road	...	5	0 0
Alderman V. B. Dillon, Solicitor, 7, Rutland-square	...	2	2 0
W. H. Dodd, q.c., 29, Mountjoy-square east	...	5	0 0
Wm. J. Doherty, J.P., Rogerson's-quay, Dublin	...	1	0 0
Alderman Dolan, Whitehall, Blackrock	...	2	0 0
John Dolan, Drogheda	...	0	10 0
Rev. Thomas Dolan, c.c., Howth	...	0	10 0
Joseph Dollard, 13 & 14, Dame-street	...	5	0 0
Lieut.-Col. James H. Donegan, J.P., Alexandra-place, Cork	...	1	1 0
Patrick Donegan, J.P., 32, Dame-street, Dublin	...	5	0 0
Rev. T. Donegan, c.c., Harold's-cross	...	1	1 0
Rev. W. S. Donegan, c.c., Harold's-cross	...	1	0 0
Edward F. Donnelly, Monaghan	...	0	10 0
Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, Monaghan	...	1	0 0
James Donnelly, 18, Temple-street	...	1	0 0
Rev. F. A. Donovan, P.P., Dunlavin	...	0	10 0
St. J. H. Donovan, Seafield Spa, Tralee	...	1	0 0
Rev. P. Dooley, P.P., Galway	...	1	0 0
Walter Doolin, 23, Westland-row	...	1	0 0

	£	s.	d.
Edward Dooly, Clonbrue, Birr	0	5	0
Patrick Doran, P.L.G., Maryboro'	1	0	0
Daniel Dowdall, Newry	0	10	0
J. P. Dowling, T.C., Newbridge	0	10	0
Stephen F. Dowling, Limerick	1	0	0
Thomas J. Dowling, Waterford	0	7	6
N. J. Downes, Mullingar	1	1	0
W. & J. Downes, Enniskillen	1	0	0
Rev. Daniel Downing, C.C., Marlboro'-street	1	0	0
Owen Doyle, Enniscorthy	0	5	0
T. O'R. Doyle, Bray	0	2	0
Patrick Doyle, Enniscorthy	0	1	0
Patrick Doyle, Bray	0	5	0
Rev. Patrick Doyle, C.C., 49, Rathgar-road	1	0	0
M. Drummond, B.L., 51, Lower Baggot-street	2	0	0
Dublin University Home Rule Asso., per E. P. S. Counsel, B.L....	20	0	0
A. Dudgeon, C.E., 27, Rutland-square	2	2	0
Most Rev. Dr. Duggan, Bishop of Clonfert, Loughrea	1	0	0
John A. Duncan, The Abbey, Athy	1	0	0
John Dundon, Solicitor, Limerick	1	1	0
Daniel Dunford, Solicitor, Waterford	0	10	0
Christopher J. Dunn, J.P., Cork	1	0	0
P. F. Dunn, Cork	1	0	0
Michael Joseph Dunn, B.L., 42, Upper Mount-street	1	0	0
R. Dunn, P.L.G., Lady Chapel, Maynooth	0	7	6
W. Dwyer, T.C., Clonmel	0	10	0
Thomas Earley, Camden-street Works	1	0	0
John Egan & Co., 81, Talbot-street	1	1	0
L. & E. Egan, 87, North King-street	5	0	0
P. Egan & Co., Tullamore	1	0	0
P. M. Egan, Mayor, Kilkenny	1	0	0
William A. Egan, Ruby Lodge, Blackrock	2	2	0
John Ennis, Rathdown	0	5	0
The Town Commissioners, Enniscorthy	2	0	0
Edmund W. Eyre, 13, Brighton Vale, Seapoint	0	10	0
John Eyre, <i>Catholic Press</i>	1	0	0
Charles Fagan, 64, Talbot-street	0	10	0
John Fagan, 18, Great Brunswick-street	0	5	0
W. Fanagan, T.C., Aungier-street	1	0	0
Thomas Fane, Sheegaragh, Tusk	0	5	0
T. J. Farley, Blackrock	1	0	0
Alderman Farrell, Drogheda	0	10	0
Andrew Farrell, T.C., Waterford	0	5	0
James Farrell, R.H.A., 106, Lower Gloucester-street	0	10	0
Joseph Farrell, T.C., Newbridge	0	10	0
Henry Farrell, Naas	1	0	0
Thomas Farrell, R.H.A., 30, Mountjoy-square	2	0	0
Thomas Farrell & Co., 17, Merchant's-quay	1	1	0
M. J. Farrelly, Solicitor, 20, Wellington-quay	1	1	0
Philip Farrelly, B.L., Bailieboro	1	0	0
Rev. P. Fee, C.C., Meath-street	1	0	0
James J. Feely, Solicitor, Waterford	0	5	0
John Fegan, 74, Pembroke-road	1	0	0
Rev. Thomas Fennelly, Thurles	0	10	0
D. Fenton, T.C., Kilkenny	0	10	0



	£	s.	d.
Robert Ferguson, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., 31, Upper Pembroke-street ...	1	0	0
A Few Subscribers, Roscommon ...	1	10	0
Lord French, Elm Park, Merriion ...	6	0	0
Hon. Martin J. French, J.P., Merriion ...	1	0	0
E. C. Fielding, Alderman, Waterford ...	0	5	0
John Finegan, M.D., Addison Lodge, Glasnevin ...	2	2	0
Joseph Finegan, 6, Earl-street, Dundalk ...	0	5	0
Michael Finegan, Drogheda ...	0	10	0
Patrick Finegan, St. Patrick's College, Cavan ...	0	5	0
Bryan Finn, D.V.C., P.L.G., Kilmaethomas ...	0	5	0
Patrick Finn, Thurles ...	0	10	0
James Finnegan, Bray ...	0	1	0
John Finnegan, Bray ...	0	1	0
Francis Fitzgerald, P.L.G., Glin ...	0	10	0
P. Fitzgerald, T.C., Kilkenny ...	0	5	0
J. E. Fitzgibbon, L.R.C.S.I., L. & L.M.K.Q.C.P.I., Castlereagh ...	1	0	0
John Fitzgibbon, Castlereagh ...	1	0	0
Michael Flanagan, T.C., P.L.G., Portmahon House, S. Circular-road ...	2	0	0
Maurice P. Flood, Terenure ...	1	0	0
James Flinn, Clara ...	0	5	0
D. Edgar Flinn, F.R.C.S.I., M.K.Q.C.P.I., 37, Merville-pl., Kingstown ...	0	10	6
John Flynn, Ashgrove, Rathmines ...	1	0	0
Rev. M. Flynn, C.C., Donnybrook ...	1	0	0
Rev. P. J. Flynn, Waterford ...	0	10	0
W. Flynn, Kilbeggan ...	0	10	0
P. J. Foley, 8, Lyndon-road, Clapham, London, S.W. ...	2	0	0
William Foley, Bandon ...	0	2	6
Rev. W. Fortune, C.C., Enniscorthy ...	0	10	0
John George Fottrell, Solicitor, 6, Brighton-avenue, Monkstown ...	2	0	0
J. P. Foy, 5, Belvidere-avenue ...	0	5	0
James Frazer, Golden, Cashel ...	0	1	0
T. J. Freeman & Co., 20, Westland-row ...	1	0	0
Very Rev. Canon Fricker, P.P., Rathmines ...	1	0	0
A Friend, per Vincent Scully ...	1	0	0
A Friend, Clare Castle ...	0	5	0
Thomas Fry, J.P., 6, Victoria-terrace, Terenure-road ...	2	0	0
James S. Gaffney, B.A., Limerick ...	0	2	6
John Gaine, P.L.G., Kenmare ...	0	5	0
Rev. J. A. Galbraith, S.F.T.C.D., Lansdowne-road ...	5	0	0
E. Gallagher, Strabane ...	0	5	0
Hugh Gallagher, Donegal ...	0	10	0
Francis Gannon, Trim ...	1	0	0
E. V. Garland, 4, Palace-street ...	1	1	0
J. P. Garland, M.D., 28, Arran-quay ...	1	0	0
T. A. Gartlan, J.P., C.P.L.G., Carrickmacross ...	1	0	0
Rev. H. T. Gately, P.P., Lecarrow, Knockcroghery ...	0	5	0
Simon C. Gavacan, 20, Gardiner's-place ...	1	0	0
John Gaynor, 63, Thomas-street ...	0	10	0
Joseph E. Gaynor, B.L., 43, Upper Gardiner-street ...	0	10	6
Michael J. Geary, L.R.C.S.I., L.K.Q.C.P.I., Clonmel ...	0	10	0
James Geoghegan, 44, Lower Baggot-street ...	0	10	0
Francis Gibney, Barrack-street ...	1	0	0
H. W. Gilbey, 46, O'Connell-street upper ...	10	0	0
M. H. Gill & Son, 50, O'Connell-street upper ...	5	0	0
D. C. Gillespie, Coleraine ...	1	0	0

	£	s.	d.
P. M. Gleeson, Thomas-street	1	0	0
P. Glennon, Annefield, Booterstown	1	0	0
Michael Glynn, Kilrush, Clare	1	0	0
James Goff, Solicitor, 1, Lower Ormond-quay	1	0	0
H. J. Gogarty, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., 5, Rutland-square	2	2	0
James Gordon, J.P., Church-hill, Fermanagh	1	1	0
W. E. Gordon, Enniskillen	1	1	0
Patrick Gormly, T.C., Monaghan	0	10	0
Rev. Pierce Gossan, C.C., Blackrock	0	10	0
James J. Graham, Workmen's Club, 41, York-street	1	0	0
William Graham, C.T.C., Gorey	0	5	0
Henry Grainger, T.C., Waterford	0	5	0
Edmund Dwyer Gray, M.P., Pembroke House, Upper Mount-street	5	0	0
Benjamin Grayer, Golden, Cashel	0	1	0
P. T. Greary, 39, Northumberland-road	0	10	0
James Green & Co., 34, Dawson-street	5	0	0
John Green, 169, North King-street	1	0	0
Peter C. Greene, Drogheda	0	10	0
R. Gregg, T.C., 48, Mary-street	1	0	0
James F. Grehan, Cabinteely	2	0	0
Aiden Grennell, 30, Camden-street	1	0	0
James Grew, T.C., Portadown	1	0	0
John Guinan, Queen-street, Limerick	0	10	0
P. V. Guiry, Lakefield, Clonmel	0	10	0
Christopher Gunn, M.D., M.CH., Q.U.I., L.K.Q.C.P.I., 125, Stephen's-gr.	0	10	0
S. C. Hackett, J.P., Clonmel	0	10	0
Rev. Martin Hackett, C.C., James'-street	1	0	0
Edward Hallinan, Avoncore, Midleton	1	1	0
Peter Halpenny, C.T.C., Ardee	1	0	0
James Halpin, P.L.G., Ennis	0	5	0
F. Hamilton, 20, North Frederick-street	1	1	0
John Hammond, C.T.C., J.P., Carlow	0	10	0
Patrick Hanlon, Grangeforth, Co. Carlow	1	0	0
Edward Hanley, 98, Stephen's-green	1	1	0
William Hargrave, Clonsilla	1	0	0
Stanley Harrington, Trafalgar, Cork	1	0	0
T. Harrington, B.L., M.P., 43, Upper O'Connell-street	3	0	0
John Harrison, M.D., Edin., F.R.C.S.I., Roscommon	1	0	0
Charles H. Hart, 2, North Great George's-street	2	0	0
Edmund Harvey, Grange, Waterford	0	5	0
P. J. Hayes, M.D., M.CH., F.R.U.I., F.R.C.S., 18, Merrion-square north	2	2	0
J. B. Healy, T.C., 4, Dame-street	1	0	0
John Healy, T.C., Navan	0	5	0
James Hearne, Waterford	0	5	0
Richard Hearne, T.C., Waterford	0	5	0
T. E. Hearne, Rostellan, Milltown, Dublin	1	0	0
Rev. D. Heffernan, C.C., High-street	1	0	0
Patrick Heffernan, Golden, Cashel	0	1	0
W. K. Heffernan, M.D., Killenaule, Co. Tipperary	0	10	0
C. H. Hemphill, Q.C., 65, Merrion-sq. south, First Serjeant-at-Law	5	0	0
Stanhope Hemphill, B.L., 65, Merrion-square	2	2	0
James Hennessy, Bray	1	0	0
Rev. H. Henry, D.D., St. Malachy's College, Belfast	0	10	0
John Hickey, Bray	0	2	0
Alderman Higgins, Sligo	1	1	0

	£	s.	d.
J. Higgins, T.C., Waterford	0	10	0
Thomas F. Higgins, F.R.C.S.I., Maryborough	1	0	0
William Hodnett, B.A., T.C.D., Youghal	0	5	0
Very Rev. Canon Hoey, P.P., Castleblayney	1	0	0
J. Colclough Hoey, L.R.C.S.I., L.K.Q.C.P.I., Westland-row	1	0	0
Charles Hogan, Golden, Cashel	0	2	6
Patrick Hogan, Limerick	0	10	0
Hopkins & Hopkins, 1, O'Connell-street lower	1	0	0
M. L. Horan, 12, Dame-street	1	0	0
James Houregan, Golden, Cashel	0	2	6
Arthur Houston, LL.D., Q.C., 52, Fitzwilliam-square west	5	0	0
J. Howard, 9, Herbert-road, Sandymount	1	0	0
P. Howard, Bray	0	1	0
Edward Hughes, J.P., Belfast	5	0	0
Rev. James Hughes, C.C., Monasterevan	0	5	0
J. Hutchinson, Sec. Irish National Foresters, 9, Merchant's-quay	1	0	0
Bartholomew Hynes, H.C., Galway	1	0	0
Simon Jordan, Drogheda	0	10	0
Dep.-Surg.-Genl. Joynt, Claremount, Carrickmines	1	0	0
J. K., per Vincent Scully	1	0	0
James Kavanagh, 27, Parliament-street	1	0	0
John P. Kavanagh, Solicitor, 16, Westmoreland-street	5	0	0
Michael Kavanagh, Solicitor, 40, Stephen's-green	1	1	0
John M. Kean, 46, Dame-street	2	0	0
J. J. Keapock, Drogheda	0	10	0
Rev. W. P. Kearney, C.C., Oldcastle	0	10	0
Patrick Kearns, 13, Ball's-bridge terrace, Dublin	1	0	0
Miles V. Kehoe, B.L., 73, Lower Baggot-street, Dublin	5	0	0
Andrew Kelly, Sandymount	0	2	6
J. Dillon Kelly, J.P., 31, Earl-street, Mullingar	1	1	0
James Kelly, 40, Wexford-street	5	0	0
John Kelly, Waterford	0	10	0
Laurence T. Kelly, Ballybrophy	1	0	0
Michael Kelly, Gorey	0	5	0
Michael Kelly, Golden, Cashel	0	2	6
P. Kelly, Sandymount	0	2	6
Peter J. Kelly, Westport	1	0	0
Thomas Kelly, Enniscorthy	0	1	0
Thomas Kelly, T.C., Newbridge	0	10	0
Thomas A. Kelly, J.P., Spanish Consul, 89, Gardiner-street, lower	5	0	0
Rev. Thomas J. Kelly, P.P., Emo, Portarlinton	0	10	0
William Kelly, Alderman, Waterford	0	5	0
W. P. Kelly, Mount Brandon, Graigue	1	0	0
John S. Kenefick, L.R.C.S.I., L.K.Q.C.P.I., Clonmel	0	10	0
John Kenna, 11, Cuffe-street	0	5	0
Charles Kennedy, J.P., 17, Mountjoy-square east	5	0	0
E. J. Kennedy, M.P., T.C., 88, Amiens'-street	5	0	0
H. B. Kennedy, L.R.C.S.I., 1, Gardiner's-place	1	1	0
J. A. Kennedy, 11, St. Mary's-road	1	0	0
James P. Kennedy, 88, Amiens'-street	5	0	0
M. Kennedy, C.T.C., New Kilmainham	0	10	0
Right Rev. Monsignor Kennedy, P.P., James'-street	1	0	0
Nicholas J. Kennedy, Mayor, Drogheda	1	0	0
Patrick Kennedy, 22, South King-street	0	10	0
R. J. Kennedy, Rathcore House, Enfield	1	0	0



	£	s.	d.
R. W. Kennedy, J.P., Baronrath, Straffan	...	1	1 0
J. E. Kenny, M.D., L.R.C.P. & S.E., M.P., Rutland-square	...	1	1 0
W. R. Kenny, Freagh, Milltown-Malbay	...	1	0 0
Alderman David Kent, J.P., Waterford	...	0	10 0
D. Keogh T.C., Waterford	...	1	0 0
James Keogh, 19, Lower O'Connell-street	...	0	10 0
John H. Keogh, Kilbride, Co. Carlow	...	2	0 0
Laurence Keogh, T.C., 100, Francis-street	...	2	0 0
Thomas Keogh, 17, York-street	...	1	1 0
Michael Kernan, Alderman, 67, Harcourt-street	...	5	0 0
Laurence Kerrigan, L.R.C.S.I., L.A., Mullingar	...	1	0 0
Edward Kevans, Chartered Accountant, 22, Dame-street	...	1	0 0
G. H. Kidd, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., 58, Merriion-square	...	5	0 0
James Kilbride, M.D., The Lodge, Athy	...	1	1 0
Joseph Kilbride, B.A., T.C.D., 4, Dame-street	...	1	0 0
Patrick Kilbride, Solicitor, Athy	...	1	0 0
V. Kilbride, Solicitor, 4, Dame-street	...	1	0 0
Dep.-Surg.-Gen. Henry King, M.B., 52, Lansdowne-road	...	1	0 0
Edward Kinney, P.L.G., Ferry Bridge, Newry	...	1	0 0
Edward Kirwan, Thurles	...	0	10 0
Patrick Kirwan, Thurles	...	0	10 0
J. J. Knowles, 5, Dame-street	...	1	0 0
James Knox, T.C., Waterford	...	0	10 0
Henry P. Lalor, 16, Upper Gardiner-street	...	1	1 0
Christopher Langan, North King-street	...	1	0 0
Edward Langton, Lavistown, Kilkenny	...	0	2 6
Charles Lawler, Imperial Hotel, Lower O'Connell-street	...	1	0 0
William Lawlor, T.C., Navan	...	0	5 0
John Lawless, 28, Lower Dorset-street	...	1	0 0
P. A. Lawlor, v.s., 16, Westland-row	...	1	0 0
James Leahy, M.P., Caroline-place, Kingstown	...	3	0 0
Right Rev. Monsignor Dean Lee, P.P., v.g., Bray	...	1	0 0
Nicholas Leech, Drogheda	...	0	10 0
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James West Little, 3, Grafton-street	...	0	10 6
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William Long, Bray	...	0	1 0
John T. Loudon, Westport	...	1	0 0
Edward Lynch, Springfield, Clondalkin	...	0	5 0
James Lynch, Kingstown	...	1	0 0
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Thomas Malone, 25, Talbot-street	0	5	0
John Mangan, Alderman, James-street, Drogheda	1	0	0
Timothy Mangan, T.C., Tralee	0	10	0
Joseph Manley, 12, Westmoreland-street	1	0	0
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E. D. Mapother, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., 6, Merrion-square, North	5	0	0
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John M'Cann, P.L.G., Castlewella ...	0	5	0
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Richard M'Cann, 2, Little Britain-street ...	1	0	0
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T. P. M'Kenna, Mullagh, Kells	...	0	10 0
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Patrick M'Namara, T.C., Navan	...	0	5 0
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Peter M'Namara, Drogheda	...	0	10 0
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Martin Nolan, T.C., Gorey	...	0	5 0
P. J. Nooney, Solicitor, Mullingar	...	1	1 0
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Bernard Nulty, Drogheda	...	0	10 0
Thomas O'Boyle, Newport, Mayo	...	0	10 0
Ignatius O'Brien, B.L., 29, Great Charles-street	...	2	0 0
M. O'Brien, Dublin	...	1	1 0
Murrough O'Brien, Killiney	...	1	0 0
R. R. O'Brien, M.D., Clonmel	...	0	10 0
Terence O'Brien, Belfast	...	1	0 0
Thomas E. O'Brien, J.P., D.L., South Hill, Limerick	...	3	0 0
Count O'Byrne, Corville, Roscrea	...	3	0 0
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Rev. W. F. O'Byrne, O.S.A., John-street	...	1	1 0
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Joseph O'Carroll, M.B., L.R.C.S.I., L.K.Q.C.P.I., 27, Westland-row	...	1	0 0
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JOHN C. ROONEY,

*Assistant-Secretary.*

h OFFICES, 24A, NASSAU STREET,  
DUBLIN, *March*, 1888.



## THE "DAILY NEWS" ON THE VISIT.

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*"Daily News," 2nd February, 1888.*

Mr. Morley and Lord Ripon landed at Kingstown yesterday afternoon, and, after receiving an address of welcome from the Town Commissioners, drove through Dublin through acclaiming crowds. Our Special Correspondent's picturesque description of the scene shows the hearty enthusiasm with which the distinguished visitors were greeted. It is difficult for any Englishman or Irishman who sincerely desires the good of the two countries to reflect upon this historic incident without emotion. It signifies the obliteration of old animosities, the forgetfulness of ancient injuries, the resolve for a closer and a truer union in the future than has ever existed before. "Justice," said Mr. Gladstone on a celebrated occasion, "justice is stronger than the passions of nations, stronger than popular excitement, stronger even than the accumulated resentments, the sad traditions of the past." Before 1886 Mr. Gladstone had shown more justice to Ireland than any English statesman since the Union. Since then he has excelled all his former efforts by frankly offering to the Irish people as much internal self-government as is compatible with the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament. Mr. Morley in his brief speech at Kingstown referred to the foolish taunt that the visit of Lord Ripon and himself was without precedent. That, as he says, is "the very point of the thing." They go to make a precedent, to reverse the mistaken policy of enforcing English ideas upon Ireland, to assure the Irish people of British sympathy with their wrongs. This is indeed, unprecedented. "'Tis true, 'tis pity, pity 'tis 'tis true." But better late than never. The state of Ireland is at present in many respects deplorable, and Mr. Balfour has done in four months mischief which it may take years to heal. Well may Mr. Morley say that the country is worse off than when he left it eighteen months ago. Day after day the representatives of the people are being subjected to shameful barbarities, and the Government has shown its affection for Ulster by procuring the imprisonment of an Ulster member and an Ulster priest. This last outrage seemed to two other Ulster members, Colonel Saunderson and Mr. Russell, a favourable opportunity for redoubling their praises of the Government, and thus illustrating the peculiar fitness of the Northern Province to be recognised as a homogeneous community. Mr. Blaine and Colonel

Saunderson, indeed, actually divide the representation of the same county between them. The multitudes who turned out in the streets of Dublin last night to do Mr. Morley and Lord Ripon honour are the outward and visible signs of the union which the Liberal party is bent on establishing, and will establish.

*“Daily News” of 3rd February.*

Yesterday was a great day—a very great day—in the annals of Dublin and the history of Ireland. Mr. Morley and Lord Ripon received the freedom of the Corporation, for which Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen would have paid any conceivable price except recognition of accomplished facts and acquiescence in reasonable demands. There is nothing which the Disunionists would have more proudly vaunted, if only they could have got it, than the approval of the body which best represents the patriotism and intelligence of the Irish capital. In these respects, the Corporation of Dublin, which has been reformed and placed upon a popular footing, is vastly superior to the Corporation of London, which has never been reformed, and which is composed only of vested interests. All the arrangements yesterday befitted the men on whom the honour was conferred, and the occasion of its conferment. The chair was occupied, in the absence, through illness, of the eloquent Lord Mayor, by his immediate predecessor, Mr. Sullivan, who came out of prison just in time to join the triumphal procession of Wednesday. Mr. Sullivan has for many years enjoyed the high esteem and regard of his fellow citizens. But Mr. Balfour, with that consummate statesmanship which makes him the idol of the unthinking mob known as “the classes,” has fixed upon that sturdy patriot and national poet an indelible mark of honour. It was peculiarly fitted that an English statesman who has vindicated in the eyes of our Indian fellow-subjects, the true moral greatness of the British Empire, should be received by an Irishman in whose person the dignity of English rule has been shamefully degraded. Mr. Sullivan, of course, like the sensible and high-minded gentleman he is, bears no malice against the British people for the misconduct of a bad Government. He knows very well that her Majesty’s Ministers obtained their position by false pretences, and that if they had advocated coercion at the general election, they would never have obtained office. Having got what they wanted by fraud, they are now endeavouring to keep it by cowardice and cruelty. But their reign will not be long, and Mr. Sullivan has materially helped to shorten it. Twelve years ago, as Lord Ripon reminded the Corporation, Mr. Gladstone was inscribed upon its rolls as a burgess, and the civic fathers of 1876 may be congratulated on the

keenness of their prescience well as on the warmth of their gratitude. The Irish Church Act and the Land Act of 1870 were much. But the Land Act of 1881 and the Home Rule Bill have been far more. Mr. Morley and Lord Ripon are the only Englishmen except Mr. Gladstone thus distinguished, while Mr. Morley is the only member of the Irish Privy Council who has been presented with the freedom of the City of Dublin. He did well to commemorate in his admirable speech the name of Mr. Thomas Drummond, Under-Secretary in the time of Lord Melbourne and Lord Normanby, who would certainly and most deservedly have been his forerunner, if the Corporation of Dublin had then been allowed by law to bestow such a compliment upon strangers."

*"Daily News" of 4th February.*

As the visit of Mr. Morley and Lord Ripon to Dublin draws to a close, its triumphant success becomes more conspicuously complete. Yesterday the two statesmen received numerous addresses from municipal and other representative bodies in Ireland, after which interesting ceremony they were entertained at luncheon in the Mansion House by Alderman Kernan, the acting Lord Mayor. At this entertainment a ceremony took place which will be a cruel blow to the patriotic hopes of the Disunionists. The health of her Gracious Majesty was proposed by the Chairman, and was drunk by the company standing, with all the honours. This must be a grievous disappointment to those effusively loyal subjects who had been anticipating with boisterous delight, for the sake of a little party advantage to themselves, what they considered would be an insult offered to their Sovereign. Mr. Morley and Lord Ripon both spoke admirably yesterday, and the inspiring effect of what they had seen is plainly visible in what they said. It was impossible for Mr. Morley to surpass, or even to equal, his magnificent oration of the night before, which for sustained power of argument and exquisite felicity of phrase excels, in our judgment, all his previous efforts in a noble cause. Every Englishman of candid mind who is not a Home Ruler ought to read that speech, and to ponder well the lessons which it conveys. Lord Ripon has, as we predicted, been accused of paltering with crime. The *Dublin Express*, which is the leading organ of Irish Toryism, asserts, or at least implies, that he only condemned outrages on grounds of policy. Mirabeau said of his brother, "In any family but ours he would be considered a scapegrace and a man of wit;" and we may add that in any party but that which it adorns the *Dublin Express* would be regarded as having singularly little regard for truth. Yesterday's presentation of addresses at the Mansion House was a great deal more than a formal proceeding, a mere mode of conferring honour upon distinguished guests of the



Irish people. It was in the strictest sense of the term a "demonstration." It proved beyond the possibility of doubt or cavil that, as Mr. Morley said, outside one small area all representative bodies in Ireland are in favour of Mr. Gladstone's policy. Addresses came from Ulster, from Trinity College, Dublin, and from the Royal University of Ireland. Lord Ripon, who has a peculiar knack of seizing the essential point in every topic he deals with, put his finger upon the real meaning of the nearly unanimous vote by municipal bodies in support of Home Rule. It means that the middle class, the class described by Aristotle as the salvation of states, is strongly Nationalist. The municipal franchise in Ireland is still very high, and of course much higher than the Parliamentary. But it makes no difference, so far as Home Rule is concerned. Wherever the proverbial bucket is put into the sea, it comes up full of salt water. Whatever class of Irish society is taken as a test, except the landlords, the result is always an overwhelming majority for self-government.

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